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MILLY.

Yes; Tim who sells papers is hearty,
And Maggie knows never a pain;
But Milly, there, seems like a flower
All beaten and bruised by the rain.
You see, sir, the roses and dimples
Have gone from each poor little knee;
Just keep a red rose in the cellar—
You know what the flower will be!

She dreams every night of the country,
Of singing birds, flowers, and bees,
Though she never has seen a rose growing,
Nor a nest of a bird in the trees.
And she laughs quite aloud in her pleasure,
And claps her soft hands with delight;
She stays all day long in this attic,
But lives in the country all night.

She has read, and has thought, till her fancy
Has built a sweet world of her own,
Away from the rank-smelling alley
And the tall, gloomy buildings of stone.
Almost she can smell the sweet clover,
And hide in the tents of new hay,
Or climb to the bough where the cherries
Are hiding their red cheeks away.

To think of the velvety meadows
Lying, unused, in the sun,
To think of the acres of daisies
Down-dropping their blooms, one by one!
Yet never a patch where my Milly
May tumble and play the day long,
Her cheeks growing red with the clovers,
And her languid foot nimble and strong!

The sleek cattle rove in the pastures,
The goats have the hillsides to-day;
The lambs stand knee-deep in the grasses,
With God's leave to live and to play.
They breathe the sweet health of the mountains,
Nor lift their dull eyes in a prayer;
While children like Milly are dying
For want of the sunshine and air.

Oh, you, who dwell out of this Babel
In country homes peaceful and far,
It may be, a little girl's longing
Will travel and reach where you are!
It may be cool doors will swing open
And tender hands stroke her white face;
Just hear her laugh out in her sleeping;
She's dreaming of just such a place!
—[N. Y. Tribune.

WHY BOOTH KILLED MR. LINCOLN.

"Brick" Pomeroy Says the Assassination Was Owing to the Hanging of Beall.

At a private dinner given not long ago at an uptown club, "Brick" Pomeroy, who was one of the guests, startled the little company by observing:

"Gentlemen, I am positively sure that I am one of the three men in the world who know why Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln."

Amid some expressions of surprise and mild incredulity, Mr. Pomeroy told the following story, prefacing it by the statement that it had never been published.

"I don't know but that it is only right that I should correct a popular impression on the subject," he said.

"I am in possession of proof that Booth did not kill Lincoln through any hatred of the cause the President represented or through any devotion to the cause of the South. It was a clear case of revenge, and this is how it came about:

"In 1865, just about the close of the war, a man named Beall, a Confederate, who had been a prisoner on Johnson's Island, made his escape. This man was Wilkes Booth's bosom friend, and they were devoted to each other to a degree seldom found in the friendships of men.

"Booth was a very impassioned man, as we all know, and he never did anything by half; therefore it is safe to assume that Beall was really as dear to him as he always said the man was.

"After Beall escaped he seems to have entertained visionary ideas of rescuing his fellow prisoners at Johnson's Island. At least this was the construction put upon his plot by the authorities when they found that Beall had organized a gang of men to capture the United States man-of-war Michigan.

"The evidence tended to show that Beall and his followers intended to capture the vessel, run her to Johnson's Island, and, after rescuing the prisoners, fly to Canada.

"Beall was tried in New York as the ringleader, convicted of treason, and sentenced to death.

"When Wilkes Booth heard that his beloved friend, his Fidus Achates, was to be hanged, he became wild with excitement. He implored me and Senator Hale, to whose daughter he was engaged, to back him up in a plea to Lincoln for a pardon.

"Well, both Senator Hale and myself agreed that we would go to Washington with Booth and a friend and see the President.

"When the four of us arrived at the White House we saw Mr. Lincoln, and Booth made an impassioned appeal for his friend's life. His oratory seemed to be inspired. He spoke with a fluency that was almost startling, and advanced fact after fact until the President seemed impressed with his logic.

"When he had concluded the President said he would pardon Beall, and then Booth's sombre face lighted up with a gratitude that was eloquent.

"He shook the President by the hand, told him that Beall and his family would come to thank him for his clemency, and we departed.

"I believe that this was the last time Booth ever addressed the President until that fateful night in April when he burst into the proscenium box at Ford's Opera House, in Washington, and shot him.

"The reason I draw a connection between the two incidents is this:

"After our little delegation withdrew from Mr. Lincoln's office with Beall's safety assured, Booth went at once to the Pennsylvania depot and took the first train for New York. He carried the news to Beall, who was confined at Governor's Island, and the two men had a jollification.

"Beall accepted the President's promise of pardon as final, and watched the approach of the day appointed for his execution with easy indifference.

"Booth was a frequent visitor to his imprisoned friend, and although they soon commenced to think that there was unnecessary delay in the transmission of the pardon, they did not take the alarm until before the appointed day when preparations being made for the execution aroused them from their false security.

"Booth was frantic with terror and rage, and Beall's condition was even more pitiable. The respite did not come, and the next day Beall was hanged.

"Booth never would forgive Lincoln for his failure to keep his promise. He became almost wild for revenge, and it is my opinion that is why he went to Washington and entered into the historic conspiracy of assassination."—[N. Y. Star.

A Lesson in Manners from the Northwest.

The custom of having the gentleman precede the lady (down a theatre aisle) is a relic of the time when ushers in public assemblages were unknown, and the cavalier had to find a seat for his fair charge himself.

Under the modern regime the Minneapolis gentleman who follows his lady down the aisle to the pew or chair is more in accord with true etiquette than his Eastern brother.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

STRANGE RECOVERIES.

How Patients Simulating Paralysis Were Quickly Cured.

One of the diseases which were most frequently simulated by soldiers in former days was paralysis. It is probable that this was due, first, to the fact that the deception was comparatively easy to practice, and secondly, to its being in those days difficult to expose.

It is certain that assumed paralysis was often resorted to by malingerers, and it is equally certain that the imposture was often successful.

Here is a case in point.

A soldier pretended that he had lost the use of his lower limbs, and for about two years he endured all that medical skill and suspicion could suggest with the view to enabling or forcing him to return to his duty.

On one occasion he was confined to a small room, a shelf well stored with provisions being suspended over his head. This was so fixed that he could easily reach the food by standing upon his legs, but not otherwise.

At the end of forty-eight hours the food was found not to have been touched.

He was now formally invalided, and sent on board a transport bound for England.

While in the harbor an alarm was given at midnight that the ship was on fire. A rush was made for the boats, and when the passengers were mustered on the quay it was found that the paralytic individual had not only saved himself, but his trunk too.

Here is another case.

A soldier persisted in asserting that he had lost nearly all use of his legs, owing to some injury inflicted on his spine. The story was suspected, and he was tested accordingly. But after a while the patience and ingenuity of his medical officer becoming exhausted, the man was recommended for discharge.

On a day appointed he crawled on crutches to the office where he was to receive his discharge. Having obtained the document, he begged the officer to read it to him; and this was done twice.

Satisfied that it was all right, he took the paper back, threw down his crutches, darted forward, capsizing two men who happened to be in his way, and disappeared, after taking a flying leap over a car with a water cask which obstructed his line of retreat.

The pretensions of a malingerer to paralysis in the following instance were not so successful.

A deserter from the —— regiment was tried by court martial and while in prison declared that he had lost the use of his legs.

Both medical and moral means were tried in order to test the truth of his statement, but nothing came of them. He was occasionally suspended by his arms in the hope of wooing his legs to undertake their ordinary functions—in vain.

After the lapse of fifteen months he was transferred to a general hospital, where he was confined in a solitary prison ward.

One evening a hospital pupil, who slept in a room immediately over the ward in which the man was confined, thought he heard him walking about. He afterward became convinced of this; but although he tried his best to prove it, he was never successful in finding the man on his feet.

At length he devised a plan for detecting the impostor, which with the sanction of the medical officers was carried out. The soles of the man's feet were rubbed with cowhage, the pupil protecting his own hands during the process by [illegible] gloves. Of course the impostor [illegible] in ignorance of what was applied to his feet.

[illegible] of cowhage began to irritate the skin, the man was forced to get out of bed, and for the rest of the night he was walking about and groaning. He even attempted to escape by climbing up the chimney.—[London Paper.

Medical Use of Bark and Blood Baths.

In Paris blood baths have been used for rheumatism and sciatica.

The patient is taken to the abattoir, placed in an empty bath, and blood from the slaughtered animals conducted in. Coagulation takes place, and in half an hour's time the patient leaves the now solid mass and is bathed in water.

An irritating sensation afterwards sets in, due to the soluble fibrine of the blood penetrating the pores of the skin and subsequently coagulating therein to a flesh-colored horny mass. Two days afterwards the skin copiously peels away.

The transference of animal flesh to human beings is occasionally made in surgery. Our too æsthetic age forbids an "animal blood bath" as a medical treatment. The old-fashioned and homely remedies in medicine, such as bleeding, leeches, hot mustard and water are now seldom recommended.

Modern remedies must go in the bottle; unfortunately the active principles cannot be extracted in their natural condition. Peruvian bark contains quinine and other principles; the druggists sell sulphate of quinine.

The success of the doctoring by old women, notably in cases of fever, with tea made from wild herbs, is largely due to this fact: they use nature's combined remedies. In the same manner does a dog cure itself by eating weeds in a field when the scientifically extracted medicines of the veterinary surgeon have failed to effect a recovery.

Bark and blood baths act by absorption, and perhaps are unique in this respect. We might advantageously hear more about them. The development of the former, with various barks, opens up a wide field in medical research.

Were Union Generals Cowards?

Frank Wilkeson writes in the New York Star, as follows:

"I believe and still believe, and my comrades believed, that by far the larger portion of the generals in the Army of the Potomac were as rank cowards as ever graduated from West Point, or from the counting houses of a moneyed aristocracy. And that of the hosts of unsoldierly men, of perfected military incapacity and finished insolence, who have been turned loose on an afflicted country by that worse than useless institution on the Hudson, none ever surpassed the Potomac army generals in worthlessness.

"It is true the regulars typified by Major-General Griffin of the Fifth Corps, and volunteers by Major-General Francis C. Barlow of the Second Corps, commanded the universal respect of the enlisted men.

"We knew the fighting generals and we respected them, and we knew the cowards and despised them."

Brother Gardner's Wholesome Philosophy.

The great trouble wid average humanity, as I see it, am de fack dat [illegible] grasp fur too [illegible]. What was [illegible] to de las' generashun am jist [illegible] to make this [illegible] discontented. [illegible] was comfort den am poverty [illegible] wages of our [illegible] fly lay up'ons fur de wives of [illegible] men to-day.

We am full of froth an' show. Hypocrisy an' deceit am part of our stock in trade. Envy an' jealousy am drivin' out charity an' contentment.

Fifty y'ars hence, if dey should dig down to my coffin an' find that I had turned ober, de papers needn't make any mention. It am quite sartin, unless a great change takes place, dat de nex' generation will make us ole dead folks tired.—[Detroit Free Press.

NO ROOM FOR MOTHER.

Driven From the Homes of Her Wealthy Daughters in Old Age.

"Going North, madam?"

"No, ma'am."

"Going South, then?"

"I don't know, ma'am."

"Why, there are only two ways to go."

"I didn't know. I was never on the cars. I'm waiting for the train to go to John."

"John? There is no town called John. Where is it?"

"Oh! John's my son. He's out in Kansas on a claim."

"I am going right to Kansas, myself. You intend to visit?"

"No, ma'am."

She said it with a sigh so heart-burdened, the stranger was touched.

"John sick?"

"No."

The evasive tone, the look of pain in the furrowed face was noticed by the stylish lady as the gray head bowed upon the toil-marked hand. She wanted to hear her story; to help her.

"Excuse me—John in trouble?"

"No, no—I'm in trouble. Trouble my old heart never thought to see."

"The train does not come for some time. Here, rest your head upon my cloak."

"You are kind. If my own were so I shouldn't be in trouble to-night."

"What is your trouble? Maybe I can help you."

"It's hard to tell it to strangers, but my old heart is too full to keep it back.

"When I was left a widow with the three children, I thought it was more than I could bear! but it wasn't as bad as this."

The stranger waited till she recovered her voice to go on.

"I had only the cottage and my willing hands. I toiled early and late all the years till John could help me. Then we kept the girls at school, John and me. They were married not long ago—married rich, as the world goes. John sold the cottage, sent me to the city to live with them, and he went West to begin for himself. He said we had provided for the girls and they would provide for me now."

Her voice choked with emotion. The stranger waited in silence.

"I went to them in the city. I went to Mary's first. She lived in a great house, with servants to wait on her—a house many times larger than the little cottage; but I soon found there wasn't room enough for me."

The tears stood in the lines on her cheeks. The ticket agent came out softly, stirred the fire and went back. After a pause she continued:

"I went to Martha's—went with a pain in my heart I never felt before. I was willing to do anything so as not to be a burden. But that wasn't it. I found that they were ashamed of my bent old body and my withered face; ashamed of my rough, wrinkled hands, made so toiling for them."

The tears came thick and fast now. The stranger's hand rested caressingly on the gray head.

"At last they told me that I must live at a boarding house, and they'd keep me there. I couldn't say anything back; my heart was too full of pain. I wrote to John what they were going to do. He wrote right back, a long, kind letter, for me to come right to him.

"I always had a home while he had a roof, he said—to come right there and stay as long as I lived, that his mother should never go out to strangers. So I'm going to John. He's got only his rough hands and his great warm heart; but there's room for his old mother—God bless—him——"

The stranger brushed a tear from her fair cheek and awaited the conclusion.

"Some day, when I am gone where I'll never trouble them again, Mary and Martha will think of it all. Some day, when the hands that toiled for them are folded and still; when the eyes that watched over them through many a weary night are closed forever; when the little old body, bent with the burdens it bore for them, is put away where it can never shame them——"

The agent drew his hand quickly before his eyes, and went out, as if to look for the train. The strangers' jeweled fingers stroked the gray locks, while the tears of sorrow and the tears of sympathy fell together.

The weary heart was unburdened. Soothed by a touch of sympathy the troubled soul yielded to the longing for rest, and she fell asleep.

The agent went noiselessly about his duties that he might not wake her. As the fair stranger watched she saw a smile on the careworn face. The lips moved. She bent down to hear.

"I'm doing it for Mary and Martha. They'll take care of me some time."

She was dreaming of the days in the little cottage—of the fond hopes which inspired her, long before she learned, with a broken heart, that some day she would turn, homeless in the world, to go to John.—[Chicago Courant.

Reporters and Fires.

"Any fires to-night?"

The crimes and casualties reporter leaned against the rope stretched across the doorway of the truck house at fire headquarters and addressed the question to the watchman, who sat in his chair with feet propped against the wall, listlessly smoking a pipe.

"Naw. Fires, d'ye say? Now you know there haven't been any alarms to-night; it's as quiet as—"

Clang, clang, clang, rang out the fire gong, and in an instant everything was pell-mell. The watchman sprang to his feet and grasped the reins of the horses which were already in their places; the firemen ran down the stairs half dressed, and in a jiffy everything was in readiness to proceed to the fire if they should be ordered out.

A minute later the horses were unhitched and led to their stalls. The fire was only a burning stable on Third street, near Michigan Avenue.

"See here, old fellow," said the watchman, addressing the reporter as he resumed his seat and pipe, "don't you come round here any more; you're an evil spirit and you bring bad luck with you.

"Well, I'll be blowed," he continued, "if you don't resemble that Chicago reporter. You've heard me speak of him, Bill," addressing a companion who had just come in.

"Well, sir, I never knew that fellow to come round and inquire for news that an alarm wasn't sounded before he got out of the place. You know I was in Chicago at that time. The reporter I speak of didn't come 'round very often, and when he did I guess was when the regular man was off duty.

"Well, I never saw a fellow that took so much pleasure in a fire as he did. He'd dance a clog on the floor when the alarm was sounded and it got to be such a regular thing that we thought of getting up a petition to have him kept off the beat. He was burned up, burned to a crisp," added the truthful and unimaginative watchman.

"Yes, he went to St. Louis after having caused a good share of Chicago to burn up, and commenced his clog dancing there. However, one night he got mixed up in a hotel fire, and when they got him out he was only a cinder. We used to call him the fire fiend," continued the watchman, "and I guess the title followed him to St. Louis."—[Detroit Free Press.

OLE BULL AND ERICSSON.

How the Great Violinist Touched the Inventor's Heart with His Music.

In conversation a few evenings ago a distinguished chemist and physician, who is also an enthusiastic and critical lover of music, tells an interesting story about Ole Bull and John Ericsson, the great inventor.

It seems that they were friends in early life, but drifted apart and did not meet again until each had become famous. Bull had charmed the ears of admiring thousands all over the civilized world, while the part the great mechanician played in naval warfare during the rebellion roused the North to enthusiasm and startled the world.

Bull, happening to be in New York on a concert tour, determined to look up his old friend and renew the acquaintance. He found him in his workshop, surrounded by tools, machinery, designs, models, and materials used in mechanical constructions, directing the labors of a corps of assistants.

When taking his leave Bull invited Ericsson to attend his concert that night. Ericsson, however, declined, saying he had no time to waste.

Their acquaintance being thus renewed, Bull continued to call on his old friend when visiting New York, and usually when taking his leave would ask Ericsson to attend his concert, but Ericsson always declined the invitation.

Upon one occasion Bull pressed him urgently, and said:

"If you do not come, I shall bring my violin here and play in your shop."

Ericsson replied gruffly:

"If you bring the thing here I shall smash it to pieces."

Here were two men the very opposites of each other. Bull an impulsive, romantic dreamer; Ericsson stern, thoughtful, practical, proving every movement with mathematical precision.

Bull's curiosity was aroused to know what effect music would have upon the grim, matter-of-fact man of squares and circles. So, taking his violin with him, he went to Ericsson's shop. He had removed the strings, screws and apron, so that the violin would seem to be in bad condition.

As he entered the shop, noticing a displeased expression on Ericsson's face, Bull called his attention to certain defects in the instrument, and, speaking of its construction asked Ericsson about the scientific and acoustic properties involved in the grain of certain woods. From his he passed on to a discussion of sound-waves, tones, semi-tones, etc.

To illustrate his meaning, he replaced the strings, and, improvising a few chords, drifted into a rich melody.

The workmen, charmed, dropped their tools, and stood in silent wonder.

He played on and on, and when finally he ceased, Ericsson raised his bowed head, and, with moist eyes, said:

"Do not stop. Go on! Go on! I never knew until now what there was lacking in my life."

Queer Dreams Explained.

Wundt regards most dream representations as really representations, since they emanate from sensorial impressions, which, though weak, continue during sleep, says the Medical News.

An inconvenient position during sleep causes the representation of painful work, perilous ascent of a mountain, etc. A slight intercostal pain becomes the [illegible] of an enemy's dagger [illegible] enraged dog. Difficulty in respiration is fearful agony caused by [illegible] seems to be a weight rolled upon the chest or a horrible monster which threatens to stifle the sleeper. An involuntary extension of the foot is a fall from the dizzy height of a tower. Flying is suggested by the rythmic movements of respiration.

According to Wundt there are shown us innumerable birds, butterflies, fish, colored pearls, flowers, etc., but if there be some cutaneous irritation these visions are usually changed into caterpillars or beetles crawling over the skin of the sleeper.

The sleeper sometimes dreams of his appearing on the street or in society undressed; the innocent cause is found in some of the bed-clothes having fallen off.

An inconvenient position of the sleeper, a slight hindrance to respiration or interference with the action of the heart may be the cause of dreams where one seeks an object without being able to find it or has forgotten something in starting on a journey.

The movements of respiration may suggest to the sleeper, as previously mentioned, flying, but this flight may be objective, and instead of himself flying he sees an angel descending from the heavens, or a luminous chaos where birds are swiftly moving.

The representations of dreams having sensorial origin may have mingled with them those which arise solely from the reproduction of past memories.

Parents or friends cut off in the flower of life ordinarily appear in dreams because of the profound impression which their death or burial has made. Hence the general opinion that the dead continue during the night their intercourse with the living.

A Georgia Hunter's Story.

"Did you ever hear about that wonderful shot I made? You didn't; well, it is worth telling.

"One day while out on the plantation near Dozierville, I went out hunting. About twenty steps in front and near some thick grass in the swamp, an old rabbit hopped out.

"The little doggerel about

'The old hare skip, the old hare hop,
The old hare eat my turnip top,'

ran through my mind and thinks I to myself, thinks I, you won't eat many more turnip tops; so I banged away at her; but away went the cotton-tail, as though it had been a blank cartridge.

"I went to the place to see I didn't at least tear up the ground, when what should I find but three coons floundering in the agonies of death.

"I had missed the rabbit but killed three coons."—[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

Value of Punctuality.

An eminent Philadelphia jurist died the other day, and among other bequests gave to his grandson a gold watch with this instruction:

"Whenever he looks at the watch he will remember the necessity of being a correct and punctual man."

There is a lesson in this injunction which everyone may learn with profit. The man who is always punctual does more and does it better than he who is always late, always behind time.

Leaving duties to be performed until the last moment and then rushing them through makes a mess of any work.—[Norristown Times.

Value of the Church Clock.

The stealing of two clocks from one of the Presbyterian churches in this city last Sunday morning was a piece of cold-blooded cruelty.

The amount of comfort and encouragement some people derive from an occasional glance at the clock during a service is not to be put into figures unless one uses the Roman figures usually seen on the dial.—[Detroit Christian Herald.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

Its Bite and the Sure Cure for It.

The bite of the rattlesnake is a very serious matter, and often proves fatal. It is inflicted by the curved fangs on each side of the upper jaw. These are pointed as needles, hollow and fixed upon sacs which contain a bright green deadly poison. The latter is forced through the fang into the wound.

John C. Geer, the Rattlesnake King, has been bitten three times—once on the bottom of his great toe, then on the leg through the fine leather of his boot, and lastly by a snake that he was training, and that struck its fangs into his thigh. Tearing it away, a lacerated and badly poisoned wound was the result. Three or four days of temporary inconvenience followed.

He promptly applied salt and indigo, mixed in equal quantities and moistened by water, to the wound; the indigo was what is sold in stores under that name.

Next he ate the leaves of the arrow-leaved violet, *Viola sagittata*, which grows plentifully in localities where rattlesnakes breed, and which has the taste of slippery elm bark. Tea made from the same leaves is almost equally efficacious.

The leaves are to be eaten until the symptoms of poisoning subside. Wherever possible, a bandage of them is bound around the stricken limb, kept damp by water, or renewed every three or four hours when dried by the inflammation, to prevent the spread of the swelling.

As soon as possible a plaster is made from the thick milky root of either variety of the "lion's-heart"—plants of the *Nabalus* or rattlesnake-root genus—and applied to the wound after the salt and indigo mixture is taken away. This, when removed at the end of two hours, is colored bright green by the virus.

"The violet drives out and the lion's-heart draws out the poison."

The larger specimen of the "lion's-heart" is also called "lion's-foot," "gall of the earth," "rattlesnake-root," and has a leaf like that of the wild buckwheat.

This is the remedy applied for generations, and with success, in the case of man or beast, by members of the celebrated Geer family to sufferers from rattlesnake bite.—[Harper's Weekly.

Pen Picture of an Eloquent Congressman.

Mr. —— was the talking member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-ninth Congress. The impulse to take the floor seemed to be irresistible to him.

He made three speeches where any other member made one.

There is nothing eloquent in Mr. ——'s appearance. His figure is stumpy, and a long-skirted frock coat doesn't improve the outlines. A very fat face, which in repose is broadened by a grin, conveys the impression that Mr. —— may be a humorist. This impression is dispelled soon after he gets the floor.

His style of oratory is the pathetic. Give him the case of a loyal widow whose wood-pile melted away in the sixties as the result of the proximity of a camp.

For two minutes Mr. —— talks with great gravity; then his arms begin to swing. The perspiration comes out in big drops and rolls down his face. His voice quavers and takes on the tremolo of the camp-meeting exhorter. At length he weeps.

It seems as if he is about to be overcome with emotion. Not so. He is now in his real best, and he maintains it until the rap of the gavel informs him that his time is up.

Then the tears dry up, the deep rich congratulation [illegible], the perspiration dries, the broad face expands with that happy look, and Mr. —— is serene and at peace with the world again.

To see Mr. —— work himself up to orator pitch and let himself down to his normal level without wrecking his suspenders was one of the entertaining features of the Forty-ninth Congress.

Engagement Rings.

In an article on engagement rings a French writer says:

"Do not choose the ruby, it is too showy, loud and indiscreet. Good taste inclines toward the sapphire and diamond, of which the one does not go well together without the other. Do not choose a large sapphire surrounded by diamonds, but ask your jeweller-artist to interlace in happy combination the sapphire and the diamond.

"The turquoise is also a tasteful stone, but when it is constantly worn it has the immense disadvantage to change color, and to this change most women attach a sad and sentimental superstition. It should not, therefore, be chosen for the first present, which is to be worn and cherished while life lasts, which remains from the days of youth while everything else changes."

Profit in Using Taffy.

An ice peddler while going the rounds "on the Hill," Rondout, this morning, was asked by a woman how much he would charge her for a cake of ice.

He told her.

The woman expressed surprise, and said that the man who generally brought her ice did not charge her "near as much" as he did.

"But, madam," answered the peddler, "my ice does not melt away like other ice, and is worth more. The hotter the weather is the better my stock stands it."

"Oh, well, if that is so, I will take a cake," responded the delighted woman.

When "taffy" is fed to the right kind of people it will stretch a good ways!—[Kingston Freeman.

S. S. Prentiss, the Southern Orator.

Prentiss served but one term in Congress, but his voice was heard in behalf of the Whigs in every campaign until his death in 1849, at the age of 41. He was the principal speaker at the great Whig meeting at Nashville in 1844, when his idol, Henry Clay, was a candidate for President.

His speech upon that occasion was doubtless his master-piece on the stump. When he closed he fell back in a swoon in the arms of James C. Jones, himself a magnificent orator, who hugged him to his bosom and exclaimed in an ecstasy of enthusiasm:

"Die, Prentiss, die; you will never have such another glorious opportunity."

It was at the close of his great speech in Faneuil Hall in 1844 that Edward Everett asked Daniel Webster if he had ever heard such a speech before, and the answer was:

"Never, except by Prentiss himself."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The More Precious Thing.

The reverend gentleman who occupies a position on our school board was a short time ago speaking before the pupils of one of our primary schools.

In reference to early history he was endeavoring to impress upon the youthful mind the prime importance of the religion which the Pilgrims enjoyed.

He asked this question:

"What did the Pilgrims have that was more precious than home and friends when they landed?"

A little bright-eyed boy promptly answered:

"Pop corn."—[South Abington (Mass.) Reporter.

APPETIZERS.

A Shark's Mistake and How He [illegible]

"Don't you do no foolin' [illegible]" said a Barnegat fisherman as he [illegible] tobacco into his pipe for another [illegible]. "Sharks is an animal that knows more than you think for.

"A couple of years ago I took [illegible] out after weakfish in the yacht [illegible]. She belongs to Capt. Small, or did till he died.

"We were anchored up in [illegible] and the fish were biting like [illegible] all at once the school left us. [illegible] that meant a shark and [illegible] around for him.

"Purty soon he came along [illegible] up with a pole and gave him [illegible] jab in the back. You can't hurt a [illegible] body very well, but his feelings [illegible] tender as a child's.

"This fellow ran off a bit and then cocked his eye at me and took a long squint. Then he ran around the stern to read the yacht's name, and when he went off he gave his tail a [illegible] which meant that he would come back and make it pleasant for me some other time.

"Well, in the course of three or four days, Capt. Small got home and went off in the Mary for sheepshead.

"He went up to No. 3 and cast anchor and then sot down in his usual place—his right leg hanging over the quarter and his foot just touching the water. He hadn't been there [illegible] minutes before along came a shark [illegible] that leg off below the knee as [illegible] chopper could have done it.

"The captain had skeercely [illegible] his loss afore the fish came back [illegible] the leg, giving himself a hist and the bloody meat was flung [illegible] the boat.

"For why? Because the shark discovered that he had bit the wrong man. He was after me, and he had got [illegible]. He had nothin' agin Small, and he fully brought back the leg when he discovered his mistake.

"The captain he died of the [illegible] not before I had explained things, and the last thing he said was that [illegible] gave the shark."

Nothing Mercenary about Her.

"I'll keep this diamond engagement ring," she said in breaking the engagement.

"I'm surprised," remarked the [illegible] member of the social contract, [illegible] you should wish to keep anything [illegible] will remind you constantly of me."

"I keep it," she continued as she [illegible] with the gold band and its sparkling setting, "not for its intrinsic value [illegible] simply as a reminder of how big a [illegible] a man can be."

"If that is the case," said he, "if you don't want it for its value, I will change it and give you a cheaper keepsake—one that will not tempt you to wear, but will keep just as well as a genuine diamond."—[St. Paul Globe.

Washington Irving Was an Honest Man.

Recently Register Rosecrans published a list of ex-officials of the government against whom the accounts unpaid balances upon books in his office.

The record shows that Washington Irving owed the government three cents at the expiration of his term as Minister to Spain in 1848.

Not long after a letter was received from an old and distant relative of the author residing in Kittanning, Penn., enclosing the three cents to close account. She said in her letter:

"I want you to understand that Washington Irving was a scrupulously honest man."

She Was a Polite Child.

The polite child is the latest in the juvenile world.

She was strolling around the neighborhood on a tour of observation, when she came across a colored man sitting on a door-step.

She stood with her finger in her mouth looking at him:

"You're a colored man, ain't you?"

"You're a very polite little girl," he said. "Yes, I'm a colored man."

"Oh, yes, I am very polite. I call every nigger I see a colored man."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

A Young Marriage-Broker.

At the recent session of the New England Conference one of its popular bachelor members was assigned a new field of labor, and has since been making the acquaintance of his new flock.

On a recent Sunday he made a tour of the Sunday School under the direction of the Superintendent, by whom he was presented to the different classes. As they came to one class of small boys, taught by a prepossessing young lady, the Superintendent, by way of introduction said:

"This class has usually been taught by our Pastor's wife."

Before the new Pastor could utter his word of encouragement to the class one of the boys said:

"Now is your chance, teacher."

The word of encouragement was not uttered and the Pastor and Superintendent quickly sought the next class, leaving the blushing teacher to her boys.—[New Hampshire Paper.

Lung Burglars.

Mrs. Proudfoot Malaprop dropped in to have a sociable hour of gossip with her next door neighbor.

"O, did you know that pore Fanny Mullens is dead?" she asked, clicking her knitting needles and settling herself comfortably on the softest chair.

"No; what ailed her?"

"Burglars on the lungs, I think it was. They're always fatal. Some folks call 'em' lung burglars, pore soul."

And she picked up the stitch that she had dropped.

Too Much for His Understanding.

The conversation turned on the difference of ages between married people.

"As for me," remarked Calino, "I remember that when I was married my wife was nine years the younger."

"Well, and how do you stand to-day?" asked some one.

This question perplexed the poor, thick-headed husband.

"Oh!—ah!—I really can't say! But you—you—you'll understand that—that since then she must have grown—grown—older!"—[Tid-Bits.

One for the Barber.

"Razor pull, sah?" inquired the tonsorial artist of the man he was shaving.

"Well, I should think you had an idea that my face was the earth, and was trying to do some hoeing on it."

"Not 'zackly the earth, sah; but from de amount ob cheek, should say 'bout de whole universe."—[Drake's Magazine.

Mr. Grinn's Crafty Pun.

Mr. Grinn (who had just been helped to some plum pudding with wine sauce): "Mrs. Meagre, do you know why this pudding is like the River Nile?"

Mrs. M.: "I really can't say, Mr. Grinn. Why is it?"

Mr. G.: "Because, my good lady, it's mighty hard to find it's sauce."—[Yonkers Gazette.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - OCTOBER 29, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.
FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
HUMPHREY D. TATE, of Bedford.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

THE parade of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia on last Saturday night in honor of the return of the delegates to the Richmond Convention, was the greatest demonstration of the kind ever seen in that city. Thirty thousand men were in line, and the pageant was nearly five miles long. Along the route of the parade there were fully 200,000 spectators.

EDWARD SCULL, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, was Collector of Internal Revenue in Somerset county for twenty years prior to his removal by President Cleveland.—This long pull at the public teat ought to have satisfied his chronic thirst for office, but it didn't, and he now thinks he is entitled to a seat in Congress. He is said to have amassed a handsome fortune through his long lease of office.

THE political muddle in the Westmoreland district, to which reference is made in another article, has been rendered still more complicated by the Democratic conferrees who originally nominated Latta, holding a meeting at Pittsburg on Tuesday last, and putting in nomination Dr. H. L. Donnelly, of Latrobe, in opposition to Rafferty, making two Democratic and one Republican candidate in the field. After us the deluge.

THE population of the United States is now computed at sixty millions, which is an increase of ten millions since the census of 1880. When we consider the rapid growth of the country in the past, and judge from the indications of the present, it is not prophesying wildly when the prediction is made that when the next census is taken in 1890, the Great Republic of the West will contain a population of over seventy-five millions.

IN addition to the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, Oregon and Vermont, which have already chosen Governors during the present year, the following States will choose their Executive heads on next Tuesday: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin, in all seventeen States.

THE President and nearly all the members of his Cabinet left Washington on Wednesday afternoon for New York, to attend the ceremonies at the unveiling of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which would take place yesterday on an island in the harbor of that city. Quite a large number of distinguished Frenchmen arrived at New York on Monday to be present at the interesting ceremonies. Among them was M. Bartholdi himself, who designed the statue, and M. de Lesseps, the celebrated French engineer, who constructed the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and is now engaged in excavating a similar work across the Isthmus of Panama.

The Constitutional Convention Committee, composed of twelve gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, who assisted in framing the new Constitution of this State, has addressed a printed circular to the candidates for the Legislature of all parties in every county in the State, requesting from each an answer to the following inquiry: "If elected will you earnestly advocate legislation enforcing Articles XVI and XVII of the New Constitution, with appropriate civil and criminal remedies?" A Democratic candidate can, of course, give but one answer to this question, and that in the affirmative, because it is the most vital plank in the Democratic platform. The Committee states its intention to publish the replies to this inquiry before the election. In view of the fact that at the last Republican State Convention Mr. Hulings, of Venango county, a delegate to it, and who is a member of the present Legislature, offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that the Republican party pledges itself to enforce Articles XVI and XVII of the Constitution, relating to private corporations, railroads, telegraphs and canals, with appropriate legislation," and that the Convention rejected it by a vote of ayes 65, nays, 79, it will be interesting to read the replies of Joseph Masters and E. James, the Republican candidates in this county. If they answer in the affirmative they repudiate the action of their own State Convention, and if they reply in the negative they repudiate the State Constitution which they will be required to take a solemn oath to support, if they are elected. It is a trying position in which to be placed, and they will perhaps avoid the dilemma by taking to the woods.

THE Republican Congressional conferrees from this district, after having spent six weeks in balloting for a candidate, succeeded on Saturday last in breaking the deadlock by nominating Edward Scull, of Somerset. This result was brought about by General Campbell, the candidate from this county, appearing before the conference and in a brief speech withdrawing his name. On the fourth ballot after Campbell stepped down and out, Scull received the nine votes of the Blair, Cambria and Somerset conferrees, the Bedford men adhering to the last to their candidate, Longenecker. The nominee, Mr. Scull, is the editor of the Somerset *Herald*, and has filled that position for a long time. It is alleged that he is not a strong man with his party in his own county, but whether he is or not can only be demonstrated when the dreaded secrets of the ballot boxes are revealed on next Tuesday night.

WE stated last week in regard to the dispute in the Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene Congressional district, between Gilbert T. Rafferty and ex-Lieutenant Governor John Latta, both claiming to be the regular Democratic candidate, that Mr. Rafferty had addressed a letter to Mr. Latta agreeing to submit the trouble to the decision of the Executive State Committee. Mr. Latta promptly accepted the proposition and in pursuance of the submission five of the committee met at Greensburg on Monday last. The Committee, in the language of an award of arbitrators, having heard the parties, their proofs and allegations, decided that Mr. Rafferty had been regularly nominated. Mr. Latta immediately published a letter addressed to the Democratic voters of the district withdrawing from the contest and requesting them to give Mr. Rafferty their support.

If there is any virtue in arbitrating a question of this kind the decision of the Committee ought to have disposed of it finally, and it did so, so far at least as Mr. Latta is concerned. But the leading friends of that gentleman in Greensburg refused to abide by the decision and held an indignation meeting after the members of the Executive Committee had left on the cars, at which they protested against the action of the Committee and refused to recognize Rafferty as the nominee. Several prominent Democrats from Greene and Fayette counties, who attended the meeting, endorsed its proceedings. We assume that all hope of electing a Democrat from that district will now have to be abandoned. Passion and prejudice have controlled the Democratic councils in the district from the beginning of the trouble and the result will be ignominious defeat.

IT is utterly idle and a pure waste of time to trouble our readers with our views in regard to the result of the State election on Tuesday next. Col. M'Clure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who is as well equipped a politician as there is in the State, has summed up the situation in a way that so fully coincides with what has always been our own notion on the subject, that we reproduce it. He says:

"The Prohibition vote is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 80,000, with little data to verify either; and there remains the unknown and unknowable political quantity classed as the Labor vote. It could knock out either party or any part of both tickets, the first round, if it chose to do so, but it has not yet stood up to be counted by the politicians. With such large and undefinable factors in the contest, none can estimate results with an approach to accuracy.

"The issue between General Beaver and Lieutenant Governor Black is now reasonably certain to be decided by the Labor vote. If it shall take no part in the struggle in the special interest of organized labor, General Beaver will be elected, and with him a Republican Legislature that will elect State Treasurer Quay to the United States Senate. If it shall carry its battle to the polls and vote in even an approach to unity on the distinctive issue it declares to be paramount, Black will be elected, and with him a Legislature in which the Labor element will hold the balance of power. Organized Labor has the decision of the issue in its own hands; it can elect or defeat whom it will, and it will assert itself in the present contest, or it will never greatly assert itself hereafter, in either popular elections or in molding the legislation of the State."

WE had only time to announce last week the fact that the Democratic Congressional conference of this district which met at Somerset on Tuesday, had nominated Humphrey D. Tate, of Bedford. Taking all the circumstances into consideration this is undoubtedly as strong, if it is not the very strongest nomination that could have been made. In the first place Mr. Tate's ample qualifications for the position are admitted by all who know him, and in the second place his remarkable strength as a candidate in his own county, in which the majority sometimes falls on the one side and sometimes on the other, was well attested when he was a candidate for Prothonotary of Bedford county in 1881 and was elected by the unprecedented majority of 1,434 votes. Mr. Tate is a lawyer by profession and soon after his admission to the bar was elected District Attorney of his native county. At present he fills the position of Chief Clerk in the office of William H. Stenger, Secretary of the Commonwealth.—He stands, therefore, in the presence of the people of this district backed by the most emphatic endorsement of the voters of his own county that they could give him, to which may be added as convincing testimony of his fitness for the discharge of important public duties the responsible position he now holds. The district is Republican, but it is not hopelessly so, since John Reilly, of Altoona, was elected in 1874, and Gen. Coffroth, of Somerset, in 1878. Whether Mr. Tate can be elected or not will only be known after the votes are counted on next Tuesday. Let the result be what it may, however, there is something to stimulate every Democrat in the reflection that he is a candidate who is eminently fit to be voted for, and that he well deserves an enthusiastic and generous support. That the Democracy of Cambria will give him a solid vote does not admit of the shadow of a doubt.

Chauncey Black on Irish Home Rule.

The following letter of Lieutenant Governor Black was read at the great meeting of sympathizers with the demand of the Irish people for home rule, held in Music Hall, Pittsburg, on May 4, 1886. Its reading created the greatest enthusiasm among the thousands of people there assembled. Mr. Black wrote:

"It ought to be a pleasure to any genuine American to meet those sons of Ireland who, while serving their adopted country with devoted patriotism and gallantry, remember ever the bitter sorrows of the old land and maintain the struggle for her liberation here, as they might have done at home.

It is a splendid tribute to the noble character of these scattered children of the Green Isle, the world over, as well as to the holiness of their cause, descended from one generation to another, that at last all civilized mankind stand with them and raise a common voice against the hideous wrong which incenses all men because it is wrong.

Here in the most blessed of all countries there is, let us thank God, no longer a difference of opinion. Men of all parties and of all shades of religious belief crowd together to offer their sympathies and their means to strengthen the steady parliamentary phalanx, under Parnell, by whose invincible constancy it now appears the liberty of Ireland is at length to be extorted from the better nature of England.

It would be strange indeed if any man born under our institutions could at this supreme moment deny his sympathy to Ireland. We, at least, whatever may be thought elsewhere, hold that the right of home rule and home trial, of home law and home magistracy, is born with and in a man as much as the right to drink from the home fountain or breathe the home air.

Let Ireland remember the bloodshed and the heroic effort spent without avail in her long and cruel struggle for domestic rights, and let her now, without looking too narrowly into the details of the measure, expect from the awakened conscience of Great Britain and from the hands of her enlightened minister, any concession which the wise and wary Parnell shall be willing to take, the disruption of a corrupt Union, an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

An ingenious, brave and steadfast people, with these means in their hands, will ultimately attain all that may be desirable.

I remain with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. F. BLACK."

Our Congressional Candidate.

Humphrey D. Tate is a born leader. His influence has always been on the side of integrity and honor. While a Democrat from conviction and principle, he is also such from inheritance. His father, the late Samuel H. Tate, Esq., was for many years the most popular exponent of those principles in Bedford, his native county. His grandfather, the late venerable Samuel Tate, was a power in the party in the earlier days of the republic and was an honored personal friend of President Jackson.

While a lawyer, as his father was, well educated and accomplished, Mr. Tate was early called from the general practice of his profession to positions of public trust. Before his twenty-fifth year he was elected District Attorney and before the expiration of his term in that office he was nominated and elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, and filled the positions so acceptably he was renominated and re-elected by an increased vote, and then he was by acclamation nominated and elected for the third term, by a majority unprecedented in the history of the party in Bedford county. He is now filling the Chief Clerkship in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, to which he was called from the position in Bedford county into which his fellow citizens had, with such unexceptional unanimity, placed him.

When a candidate for Prothonotary for the third term, his vote was more than a thousand in excess of that of his associate candidates, and the usual majority of the party. As a candidate for Congress his vote is expected to be even larger.

The bitter wrangle between the Republican candidates during the last six weeks has disgusted Republican voters, and Scull's nomination, like a wet blanket, smothers the ambitions of at least two of the Republican Congressional aspirants. Under the circumstances Mr. Tate's election seems reasonably certain.—*Altoona Times.*

Welcomed by the South.

President Cleveland, on the occasion of his first jaunt into the South, was received in the warmest manner all along the route, and Governor Lee in his address, no doubt, spoke truthfully when he said that he voiced the sentiment of the multitude in bidding the President and his party welcome to Virginia. The fact that Mr Cleveland was elected by Democratic votes may have added to the enthusiasm with which he was received, and is perfectly natural, yet the main consideration in the minds of the people was that he was the Chief Magistrate of this nation, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West. The pointed reference to this fact made by Governor Lee was very appropriate to the occasion, and his promise that "the South will contribute her proportionate share to the future grandeur and glory of the American Republic," may be accepted as the honest sentiment of the great mass of the Southern people.

That the party organs will rake up political material from the President's visit to the whilom capital of the Southern Confederacy, is to be expected, but that any of the silly stories trumped up will have any effect on sober-minded people is improbable. When the President graces any public occasion north of Mason and Dixon's line by his presence, the Southern people do not complain of his showing favoritism or political preference, and in justice to the truth that he is president of the whole people, knowing no North and no South, the partisan press on this side of the line should not draw invidious inferences.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

FROM Maine to Missouri there is a remarkable concurrence of opinion in opposition to the methods of the coal combination and the Trunk-Line Pool.—Extracts from articles on this subject in leading papers are published in another column this morning. The only defenders of these combinations are found in Pennsylvania, where corporate oppression has been the most severly felt. The explanation may be that in Pennsylvania the railroad companies control many of the newspapers.

Golden Words.

This is the language of Thomas Jefferson's inaugural message:

"Though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression."

These are golden words. We commend them to our misguided friends, the Prohibitionists.

They are the words of a genuine temperance man, a statesman, a scholar and a patriot.

They would look well in a Democratic state platform.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The President at Richmond.

Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, visited the Agricultural Fair at Richmond on yesterday week. Governor Lee delivered the address of welcome and after paying a glowing tribute to the mineral resources of Virginia and the influence they were bound to exert on the commercial advance of the Commonwealth, said:

"I speak of all that, sir, because, while occupying the position you do of knowing no North, no South, no East or no West, it will give you pleasure to know that the South will contribute her proportionate share to the grandeur and glory of the American Republic. The old mother of Presidents to-day welcomes within her borders a President of the United States, and I know that I voice the sentiments of this vast multitude when I tender to you and the distinguished citizens and statesmen who accompany you, a sincere, hearty and cordial welcome to Virginia. Virginians not only feel the most profound veneration for the high office whose duties you so ably discharge, but they respect the man who fills it. We share, sir, the feeling so prevalent elsewhere, that under your administration the destiny of the country has been committed to wise, conservative and safe hands, and that constitutional liberty is secure. Aye, that constitutional liberty which has been compared to a tall tree which covers with its shade a large surface, whose roots shoot wide and deep through the soil, and entwine themselves around the eternal rocks so that to pull it down the earth itself must be uptorn."

Deafening applause greeted the President when he rose to reply. In a clear voice, loud enough to be heard upon the borders of the great multitude, he spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens of Virginia, while I thank you most sincerely for your kind reception and recognize in its heartiness the hospitality for which the people of Virginia have always been distinguished. I am fully aware that your demonstration of welcome is tendered, not to an individual, but to an incumbent of an office which crowns the government of the United States. The State of Virginia, the mother of Presidents, seven of whose sons have filled that high office, to-day greets a President who for the first time meets Virginians upon Virginia soil.

"I congratulate myself that my first introduction to the people of Virginia occurs at a time when they are surrounded by the exhibits of the productiveness and prosperity of their State. Whatever there may be of honor in her history, and however much of pride there may be in her traditions, her true greatness is here exemplified. In our sisterhood of States the leading and most commanding place must be gained and kept by that Commonwealth which, by the labor and intelligence of her citizens, can produce the most of those things which meet the necessities and desires of mankind. But the full advantage of that which may be yielded to a State by the toil and ingenuity of her people is not measured alone by the money value of the productions. The efforts and the struggles of her farmers and her artisans not only create new values in the fields of agriculture and the arts and manufactures, but they at the same time produce rugged, self-reliant and independent men and cultivate that product which more than all others ennobles a State—a patriotic, earnest, American citizenship. This will flourish in every part of the American domain; neither drought nor rain can injure it, for it takes root in true hearts enriched by love of country. There are no new varieties in this production. It must be the same wherever seen, and its quality is neither sound nor genuine unless it grows to deck and beautify an entire and united nation, nor unless it supports and sustains the institutions and the government founded to protect American liberty and happiness. The present administration of the government is pledged to return for such husbandry not only promises, but actual tenders of fairness and justice with equal protection and a full participation in national achievements. If in the past we have been estranged, and the cultivation of American citizenship has been interrupted, your enthusiastic welcome to-day demonstrates that there is an end to such estrangement, and that the time of suspicion and fear is succeeded by an era of faith and confidence. In such a kindly atmosphere and beneath such cheering skies I greet the people of Virginia as co-laborers in the field where grows the love of our united country.—God grant that in the years to come Virginia—the Old Dominion—the mother of Presidents, she who looked on the nation at its birth, may not only increase her trophies of growth in agriculture and manufactures, but that she may be among the first of all the States in the cultivation of true American citizenship."

Black and Blaine.

Mr. Blaine has nearly finished the journey which he undertook in fulfilment of a pious resolution to revisit his birthplace before the faded leaves had all fallen from the trees. The political ad—— which he has given to his friends along the way has been, we take it, merely incidental.

Summed up in brief, Mr. Blaine's counsel to the voters of Pennsylvania is that the tariff, the amelioration of the condition of the Southern blacks, and all the other great national questions are involved in the candidacy of General Beaver. Mr. Blaine's speeches, with trifling alterations, would serve equally well in Minnesota.

Mr. Black is also making a sort of triumphal progress through Pennsylvania, and he is received everywhere with unbounded enthusiasm. He is speaking too, but he is speaking right to the point. The issues which he presents to the voters are those immediately concerning the honest administration of the business of the State, the strict enforcement of the constitutional safeguards against oppression and discrimination by monopolies, and the amelioration of the condition, not of the negroes of the South, but of the workingmen of the State of Pennsylvania.

Although the two distinguished gentlemen have not met, there has been in a certain sense a joint discussion between them as to what questions are involved in the pending election. It seems to us that Mr. Black has clearly got the better of Mr. Blaine in the argument.

But could the Beaver managers have paid a more significant tribute to the vigor with which Mr. Black is prosecuting his campaign than by sending all the way to the Kennebec for the foremost of living Republicans to come and try to beat him.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Sheperd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or the leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are now sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by E. James.

THE King of Holland heats his palace in Amsterdam with base-burning coal stoves of American make.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The new United States silver certificates bear the head of Martha Washington, instead of the conventional Father of his Country.

—The office of the American Express Co., at Vermontville, Mich., was entered by three unknown men, who bound and gagged Agent Hall, and rifled the safe of $8,000.

—Among the passengers of the steamer Scholten, at New York from Rotterdam, on Monday were fifty gypsies. They were in a very filthy condition, and were ordered back immediately.

—Miss Susannah Whitney, a New York school teacher, has just resigned after fifty years of service, forty-five years of which were passed as principal of public schools, and thirty-five in a single institution.

—Rain fell for several minutes from a clear sky, at Rondout, N. Y., on Friday afternoon. A dispatch reports that many people witnessed the unusual occurrence, and the sun shone brightly during the shower.

—The Secretary of War has directed Gen. Sheridan to send Geronimo and fourteen of his band to Fort Pickens, Florida, to be kept until further orders. The other Apaches captured at the same time are to be taken to Fort Marion, Florida.

—The people of Melbourne, Australia, are going to erect a statue in memory of O'Connell, the great Irish agitator. It will be like the one in O'Connell street, Dublin, and Mr. Brock, an Irishman living in London, who was the sculptor then, has also been engaged for the work on the Melbourne monument.

—At Boston on Wednesday morning of last week James A. L. Whitteer, the lawyer who, as a trustee of the estate of Miss Harriet D. Reid, is charged with embezzling $100 000 worth of the latter's property pleaded guilty to the extent of $20,800. He was sentenced to 4 years and three months impaisonment.

—A. K. Cutting, the Texas editor who was recently imprisoned in Mexico for an alleged libel, has it is understood, filed at the State Department a bill for fifty thousand dollars damages against the Mexican government, together with a statement of his side of the case. No official information on the subject is yet obtained.

—Winnie Johnson, who is on exhibition in Cincinnati, is probably the largest woman in the world. She is five feet eight and a half inches in height, measures three feet around the upper arm, four feet five inches around the thigh, eight feet nine inches around the bust, and is said to weigh 733 pounds. Winnie is a black woman.

—Hon. Joseph R. Clark one of the most prominent citizens of Manchester, N. H., has committed suicide through political disappointment. He was 62 years of age, and was the late Republican candidate for the nomination in the First New Hampshire Congressional Convention, but was defeated. He was found hanging dead in the barn.

—Prince Napoleon and party, of France, arrived in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday of Tuesday of last week, from San Francisco. The party went to the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Prince's traveling companion and physician is Dr. M. Michels. He will remain there a few days and then travel eastward, stopping at Niagara, en route to New York.

—When George H. Potts, of Philadelphia, was in California some years ago a friend offered him $5,000 worth of stock in an Alaska gold mine. Potts refused to buy, because he knew nothing about the mine, although the friend said it was a good one. A few days ago the friend wrote that the $5,000 investment was paying $5,000 cash each month.

—The land suit of George A. Fletcher and the children of Charles W. Mitchell against the Philadelphia, Norristown and Phœnixville Railroad Company, which forms part of the Schuylkill division of the Pennsylvania railroad to recover damages to a tract of land owned by the plaintiffs, ended on Friday last by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, for $92,022.

—Some time ago an immigrant, supposed to be without means, was buried in New York at the public expense. Subsequently the relatives abroad of the deceased wrote to Corporation Counsel Lacombe stating that the deceased man had a large amount of money. Then the corpse was exhumed and a belt containing $6,000 was found beneath the underclothing. This was after the body had been buried five months.

—The family of Gen. B. F. Butler are greatly exercised over the disappearance of the General's brother-in-law, Col. J. M. G. Parker, a prominent resident of Lowell, Mass. Coupled with the disappearance is the announcement that the unfortunate man is insane. It is feared that he has taken his life, as he has often threatened to do. He is worth $500,000, and has a large family. He was Collector of the Port of New Orleans after Gen. Butler captured that city.

—Senator Butler, of South Carolina, after a sojourn of two months on the continent, passed several hours in Washington en route for home. In reply to the query of a representative of the press, the Senator said: "Yes, preparations for war seem to be going on everywhere. Everybody was speaking of war. It was in the air, and on the tongue of all classes. I don't think there will be a war over the present Eastern troubles in Bulgaria, but that Europe will soon witness a terrible conflict seems to me inevitable.—France is the most prosperous country in the world, and it is a mistake to suppose that she will be crushed by Germany."

—Robert G. Ingersoll is suffering from a throat trouble similar to that which afflicted General Grant, and it is believed to be incurable. An operation was performed in Philadelphia last Sunday, but it was not successful, and it is thought he will live only as long as he can fight the disease. His strong physique is in his favor he is very cheerful and as genial as ever, but his wife says that this is for the sake of his family and that at heart he realizes the fatality of the disease.

—The thirty foot python which recently got away in the City Hall Park, New York, again escaped on Monday morning while being transferred from his box to a cage at a museum in Boston. Crawling under the stage, the snake broke away several boards, entered the cold air box of the furnace and burst open its sides, the bricks flying in all directions. Four men seized him, and after a terrible struggle lasting an hour and a half they succeeded in caging him. During the fight the python wound himself around two thick joists and snapped them as easily as if they were only pipe stems. He bit one man in the wrist and squeezed the breath out of another by jamming him against the wall.

—President Cleveland had among his visitors at his public reception on Monday a lady about sixty years old, dressed in mourning. She had a motherly look, and wore her gold-rimmed spectacles resting upon her forehead. As she approached the President she quietly slipped into his hand a delicate roll of manuscript, saying: "Mr. President, here are a few lines I have written to you, which I want you to read at your leisure. It is a bit of poetry and I dont want you to attempt to read it until you are at your leisure." The President took the paper, thanked her for her kindness, and promised to do as requested. The old lady gave his hand several vigorous shakes and departed, apparently contented with the result of her visit to the White House.

MALARIA.

"If people could only know what a splendid medicine Simmons Liver Regulator is there would be many a physician without a patient, and many an interminable doctor bill saved. I consider it infallible in malarial infection. I had for many years been a perfect physical wreck from a combination of complaints, all the outgrowth of malaria in my system, and even under the skillful hand of Dr. J. P. Jones, of this city, I had despaired of ever being a well woman again. Simmons Liver Regulator was recommended to me. I tried it; it helped me, and it is the only thing that ever did me any good. I persevered in its use, and I am now in perfect health. I know the medicine cured me, and I always keep it as a reliable 'standby' in my family." Resp'y,
Mrs. MARY RAY, *Camden, Ala.*

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The cause matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into Scrofula. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.
DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."
MR. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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101 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.
The only college in the whole world where young men can learn bookkeeping by actual practice—the only possible way to learn it, the bookkeeping being made entirely from the business transacted by the students themselves, the same as they meet it in real business. Learn easy, rapid writing by our new system. Write for College Journal; sent free.
T. M. WILLIAMS, president and professor of plain and ornamental penmanship. J. M. PHILLIPS, professor of the theory and practice of accounts. Authors, Teachers and Proprietors.
9-24 1886. 3 m.

Duff's COLLEGE.
Pittsburg, Pa.
The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education. For Circulars address P. Duff & Sons.
9-24 1886. 2 m.

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Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.
Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course
$200 PER YEAR.
Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. R. EWING, D. D., Principal.
July 23, 1886.

French's Hotel.
CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall and the Post Office.
This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture of ANY HOUSE in New York City and is conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms only one dollar per day. Half minute's walk from Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R. R.—All lines of cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafe and lunch counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.
July 2, 1886-1yr.

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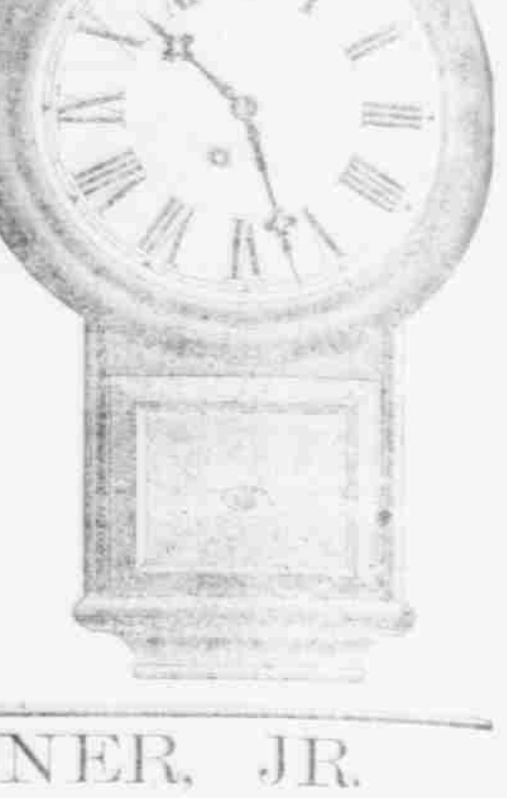
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



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Successor to ALBREE & CO.
401 WOOD STREET, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
THE BEST GRADES OF SOLID LEATHER GOODS.
INQUIRIES BY MAIL PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best In The World
For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

STEUBENVILLE ∴ FEMALE ∴ SEMINARY.
Opens Sept. 15th. ... W. M. REID & TEAR, D. D., Principal, Steubenville, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN
Henry Coleman, Pres. Ezra White, Pres.

SECOND TO NONE IN CROP VALUE.

BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
ANIMAL BONE MANURE.
THE ORIGINAL RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE. BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FIRST PREMIUM PHILADA 1876. Grand Prize Medal, Paris 1878.
DREYDOPPEL'S BORAX SOAP
Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 208 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.
ELEGANT PORTRAITS!

FREE TO YOU.

ROAD TO RUIN
AGENTS WANTED.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Ebensburg Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Policies written at short notice in the old reliable
ÆTNA,
Old Hartford
And other First-Class Companies.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced.
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made. Work sent by mail; no canvassing. Good demand for our work and steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LADIES WANTED—To work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made. Fascinating and steady employment. Address and sample of the work sent for stamp. HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LADY Active and Intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

WE beg to inform you that we saw a big line of Merino and Scarlet Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and they are so cheap, too.—GABLE & CO. FOR THE REST.

WE beg to inform you that we saw some pretty Dress Goods at remarkably low prices.—GABLE & CO. for the rest.
1402 ELEVENTH AVE. 1402.

WE beg to inform you that the best value in Blankets we ever came across was at 1402 Eleventh avenue, Altoona—right here in our own town—GABLE & CO. FOR THE REST.

[illegible] and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
[illegible]	9.10	1.45	4.32
[illegible]	9.27	2.03	4.50
[illegible]	9.32	2.06	5.03
[illegible]	9.42	2.17	5.14
[illegible]	9.50	2.25	5.32
[illegible]	9.57	2.32	5.31
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.37	5.36
[illegible]	10.04	2.41	5.41
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.45	5.46
[illegible]	10.17	2.54	5.57
[illegible]	10.25	3.03	6.08
[illegible]	10.34	3.12	6.18
[illegible]	10.42	3.22	6.30
[illegible]	10.45	3.24	6.33
[illegible]	10.48	3.24	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
[illegible]	11.00	3.40	5.00
[illegible]	11.05	3.46	5.08
[illegible]	11.07	3.48	5.12
[illegible]	11.15	3.57	5.26
[illegible]	11.25	4.07	5.41
[illegible]	11.33	4.15	5.54
[illegible]	11.42	4.25	6.08
[illegible]	11.48	4.30	6.14
[illegible]	11.50	4.33	6.21
[illegible]	11.54	4.37	6.26
[illegible]	12.00	4.45	6.33
[illegible]	12.04 P. M.	[illegible]	7.18
[illegible]	12.18	5.03	7.02
[illegible]	12.27	5.07	7.07
[illegible]	12.40	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Vote the whole ticket.

—Vote for Harry G. Rose for District Attorney.

—Vote for H. A. Shoemaker for Prothonotary.

—For an oyster stew, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Vote for Jacob Shafer for Poor House Director.

—Vote for Celestine J. Blair for Register and Recorder.

—For the best flour in the market go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Vote for Daniel McLaughlin and John [illegible] Riley for Assembly.

—For all kinds of canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Let every Democratic voter go to the polls and vote on Tuesday.

—A fine line of breech loading shot guns and rifles for sale cheap at Dufton's.

—Mr. Harry Fenlon, of this place, has accepted a clerkship in the Bush House at Bellefonte.

—The Democrats of this place will have their headquarters on election night at the Opera House.

—The [illegible] Club will move into their winter quarters, in the Opera House, on Monday next.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss, for sale at [illegible] Drug Store.

—Andrew Carnegie, who has been lying seriously ill at his cottage at Cresson, with typhoid fever, is said to be improving.

—[illegible] Hughes, an eight year old son of William R. Hughes of Carroll township, died on Monday last from Diptheria.

—For Burns, Scalds, Bruises and every pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand external remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

—Hon. John Dean occupied the bench at Argument Court on Monday last during the hearing in a case that had been tried before him.

—The election of Humphrey D. Tate to Congress from this district is not only possible but probable if the whole Democratic vote is out.

—Several members of the family of John Jones (Campbill), who resides about four miles south of Ebensburg are afflicted with scarlet fever.

—The scenery for the Opera House has been put into position, under the skillful management of Mr. J. S. Davis. It is said to be a perfect success.

—Look out for Republicans with bogus tax receipts. They have been caught working that racket in the past. See that they do not get any in on Tuesday.

—Get every Democratic vote out. In past years enough Democrats have remained at home to have prevented the election of any Republican to any county office.

—Mrs. Mary Evans, widow of Isaac Evans, deceased, will take her departure for New York to-day (Friday) where she intends making her home in the future with her daughter.

—Democrats, on Tuesday next take off your coats, roll up your sleeves and get down to work. Don't leave a vote at home in your district. Get the vote out and victory is certain.

—Vote for Jacob Shafer for Poor Director. He is a worthy citizen with a kind heart, who will see that the poor are well taken care of and that the taxes of the people are properly expended.

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mrs. Susan Bennett, Mrs. A. J. McCallister, Miss Ida I. Jones, Mr. George T. Wilson and Mr. C. Summer.

—Mr. Clinton Jones, of Portland, Maine, stopped off to see his father and other relatives in this place while en route home from a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. C. Fox, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last week.

—Miss Effie Myers, a teacher in our public schools, took suddenly sick in her schoolroom to-day, (Thursday) and had to go to her home. It is hoped that her illness may not prove serious, and that she may speedily recover.

—Edmund James is busy endeavoring to induce Democrats to vote for him for Assembly. He has been a voter in Ebensburg for about twenty years and was never known to vote for a Democrat. Why should Democrats vote for him?

—According to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions Cambria county has 526 pensioners who drew pension money to the amount of $3431.74 during the past year. Five of the number are widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

—What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly glossy. Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago.

—Beware of reports gotten up on the eve of the election by the Republicans for the purpose of inducing Democrats to vote for some one of their candidates. There is no cause for any trading among Democrats, as the whole ticket is sure to be elected.

—John H. Brown has filled the office of Register and Recorder part of one term by appointment, two terms of three years each, besides getting three thousand dollars from the county for indexing the records. Is it not time that he would let go the public teat?

—On Friday of last week the residence of James Shilling, of Blair county, near Duncansville, was burned to the ground, together with nearly all it contained and about ninety dollars in money. His entire stock of grain was also stored in the house and destroyed.

—The office of Prothonotary is an important one and should be filled by a careful and competent person. H. A. Shoemaker is in every way fitted to perform the duties of the office, has made a careful, accommodating and obliging officer in the past and should be re-elected. Vote for him.

Remarkd by R. C. Joiner of Allen, P. O Hillsdale Co. Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas Electric Oil.—believe it to be infallible for rheumatics."

—Mr. John O'Hara has broken ground and commenced the erection of a dwelling house on the corner of Julian and Horner streets. He expects to get the building under roof before winter sets in.

—The attention of our readers desiring to purchase guns is called to the advertisement of the Marlin Fire Arms Company to be found in another column. Their guns have the reputation of being the best made and those desiring a first class rifle should send for a catalogue.

—William Morgan, of Woodbury township, Blair county, who left Hollidaysburg on Saturday night very drunk, and with a horse and buggy, was found dead by the roadside, not very far from home on Sunday morning. It is thought he fell out of the buggy and was dragged to death.

—The attention of people visiting Ebensburg on the day of the election is called to the fact that either before or after voting they can visit the store of John Owens, on High street, where dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions can always be bought at bottom prices.

—Harry G. Rose has performed the duties of the office of District Attorney during the past three years with signal ability. Vote for him, in order that the interests of the Commonwealth may be in safe hands and that criminals may not escape through the incompetency of the prosecuting officer.

—Mr. P. H. Crawford, foreman in the Altoona *Times* office, having reached his twenty-sixth birthday on Tuesday last, was presented with an elegant caster on that day by the compositors on that paper. Mr. Charles Wehrle, formerly of this place, who is known as the "young philosopher," made the presentation speech.

—Mr. E. E. Brillhart, of Grant, Indiana county, was out hunting on Monday last and carelessly set his gun down with the muzzle on his foot. While playing with the lock the gun went off and at the same time one of Mr. Brillhart's toes. Dr. Blose of Cherry Tree dressed the injured foot and put the finishing touches to the amputation of the toe.

—Mrs. Lizzie Dilling, wife of George Dilling and daughter of John and Susan Miller, committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope in a stable at Loysburg, Bedford county, on Friday last. She was about thirty-three years of age. She leaves, beside her husband, three small children. Despondency is supposed to have prompted the taking of her life.

—It is said that the Westmoreland & Cambria Natural Gas Company is contemplating an extension of its pipe line from Johnstown to Altoona if the supply at Grapeville is deemed sufficient. In extending their pipes to Altoona why not run them by way of Ebensburg? Some of our enterprising citizens ought to take the matter in hand and see that Ebensburg is not left out in the cold.

—The Pennsylvania railroad was blockaded by a landslide a short distance west of Kittanning Point for several hours on Wednesday morning. It is estimated that about 1000 tons of rock and earth fell down on the tracks. The track was fortunately clear at the time, Pacific Express having passed but a few minutes before. About two hundred men were at work for several hours clearing the track.

—The Loretto Merchandise Co., of Loretto calls the attention of buyers to the low prices at which they now sell goods of all kinds: Men's coarse boots $1.75 to $2.00 Womens' heavy shoes $1.00, Misses fine button and lace shoes .75 to $1.25, Ladies' fine button shoes $1.00 to $2.50. Lumbermens' flannel (all wool) .28, 14 lbs. granulated sugar $1.00, 18 lbs. light brown sugar $1.00, Choice mixed tea .40 per lb. Grain and country produce wanted in exchange for goods.

—The Brothers at Loretto have finished their water works. St. Francis' College can now boast of an abundant supply of pure water. The artesian well is located on an elevation one-third of a mile from the college and a six horse power engine lifts the water into a large cistern, whence it flows through the buildings. Three fire hydrants, with hose attached, are on the main pipe, fronting the college. The success of the works is due mainly to the manager, Bro. Alphonsus. The steam heating has been made much more effective this year by Bro. Bernardine. Evidently the health and comfort of the students have not been forgotten or neglected by the Franciscan Brothers.

—Mr. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township on Tuesday last drew the water off his Carp pond for the purpose of examining his stock of fish. He found ten four year olds which were from eighteen to twenty inches long, and about eight to ten pounds in weight, and a large number of one and two year olds. Strange to say there was none of this years hatching to be seen. They either did not spawn from some cause or another or the spawn was destroyed by some means unknown. His yearlings are about from three to four inches in length, and his two year olds about eight inches. If Mr. Bearer's young fish grow in the same proportion, in two years he will have a nice lot of fish. His four year olds are dandies.

—On Monday night Eastern express, which left Altoona about eleven o'clock, had only gone a short distance when a caboose was thrown against the train by a freight train with such force as to throw four cars over on their side. There were but few passengers in the train and the most of them fortunately escaped without serious injury. It was some time before the passengers could be got out, the doors of the cars having to be broken to permit their egress. The clothing of one lady, Mary Haly, of St. Louis, had to be torn in order to release her from the debris. The most seriously injured was the wife of Rev. S. W. G. Rankin, of Glastonbury, Conn., who is badly cut on the head and face and some of her ribs broken. A number of the passengers received cuts and scratches, but luckily all escaped serious injury.

—Space will not permit of our giving a full account of the Noss family suffice to say that the large house that greeted them on Thanksgiving evening was highly pleased with the performance. It is indeed a wonderful musical family. We might say that "petite" Bertha is a jewel. It was indeed a source of gratification and pleasure to see one so small and young manipulate the different instruments. Little May has a wonderful voice for her age and caused merited applause. The old gent capped the climax in his dutch character sketches and brought fourth rounds of applause.—*Pittsburg Leader, Nov. 28, 1885.*

—A travelling gang of tooth pullers landed in our town on Monday evening, and after parading through the town accompanied by our Cornet Band, gathered up a crowd on the Diamond where one of them harangued the crowd on the great benefits to be derived from having their teeth pulled. Several with aching molars had their teeth extracted in the wagon, in the presence of the crowd, and the public were informed that on Tuesday, at the Cambria House the only genuine "Tooth puller" in the country would be ready to operate for the small sum of one dollar per patient. All day Tuesday the "puller" was kept busy, and on into the night his services were in demand. Everybody who had teeth got some pulled and those who had none to pull felt kind of bad about it. Six hundred and seventy teeth were pulled during the day and it is estimated that there will not be a case of toothache in this town for the next five years.

* * *

Fatal Accident on the C. & C. R. R.

The first serious accident on the Cresson and Coalport railroad occurred on Saturday last to the Mail Train while making its regular trip from Coalport to Cresson. The train was running about fifteen miles an hour and when, at a point between Flynn's and Fallen Timber, nearly opposite Ranstead's old water mill, the pony wheels of the engine suddenly left the track, the engineer, Harry Hibbs, applied the air brakes, but the momentum of the train was such that the driving wheels followed the pony wheels off the track and in a moment the engine rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. The tender jumped the track but did not go down and the two passenger cars crashed against it. The passengers were considerably shaken up but fortunately none of them hurt. As soon as Conductor Quartz realized that his passengers were all safe, he, together with the passengers, went to the engine where they found Engineer Hibbs fastened between the tender and the engine. He was soon released, but was badly scalded about the head and face by escaping steam from the engine. The fireman, Grant Hatfield, was found under the dome of the engine, where he was literally being scalded to death by hot water and steam, and lived only a few minutes after being taken out. The cause of the wreck was found to be a railroad spike which was laid on the rails with the head of the spike between the joints of the rails. Five men were working on a log job close to the wreck and on being interrogated as to who placed the spike on the rail denied any knowledge of it, but as it could hardly have been placed there without their knowledge they were arrested and taken to Coalport, where after a hearing they were committed for trial. They were brought here on Tuesday evening, their names being Daniel A. Miller, Joseph McDonald, John Lamer and John Good, and are from Barr and Susquehanna townships, this county.

The remains of Fireman Hatfield were taken to his home in Huntingdon where he leaves a young widow, to whom he was married about two months ago.

* * *

Missing Woman.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Wednesday says:

"George Gittings, a respectable resident of Morrellville, has been working for a couple of months down about Pittsburgh. On Saturday, October 23d, his wife departed from home, saying she was going to visit him.—She left behind her six children, the youngest about six years of age and the eldest, a daughter, sixteen. She having failed, up to Monday, to return or send any word back to the little ones, the daughter became alarmed and wrote to the father about her. The letter astonished him, for he had not seen his wife, and he at once came to this city, where, from the children, he learned the circumstances of her departure from home. He at once called upon Chief-of-Police Harris and put the case in his hands, but no trace of the missing woman has yet been obtained.

It is feared her mind has become deranged as for some time past she has been acting strangely, having numerous melancholy moods. Mrs. Gittings is about forty-five years of age. She was dressed plainly but neatly when she left. A picture of her is in possession of Chief Harris. No cause can be assigned for her strange conduct, as her home, it is said, was a happy one, and she had no serious trouble. She is known among her neighbors as a quiet, retiring woman and an estimable wife and mother.

Mrs. Gittings is a daughter of the late Robert Edwards of Cambria Township, and up until about two years ago resided with her husband and family on a farm, which she still owns in her own right, four miles north of this place on the Carrolltown road. She was in this place about ten days ago on a visit, but departed with the intention of returning to her home.

* * *

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with the best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at E. James' Drug Store.

* * *

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital Committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sickrooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the fever.

F. H. Armstrong,	S. M. Davenport,
J. A. Opp,	O. M. Lance,
Thos. Kerr,	James Lee, Jr.

* * *

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale By E. James.

* * *

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Argument Court.

On Monday last Court met with Hon. R. L. Johnston, President Judge, and Associate Judges, John Flanagan, and Joseph Masters on the bench.

The following cases were disposed of.

John Long vs Samuel Braughler. Exceptions to ruling of Prothonotary in taxation of costs. Taxation by Prothonotary sustained and appeal dismissed.

Garret Rieban vs George, and Elizabeth Kearns. Rule to show cause why a suitable allowance should not be paid towords the support of Mrs. Mary Bebe. Petition dismissed at cost of petitioner.

James J. Kaylor, assignee of Joseph Burgoon and Michael Agen. Petition for stay argued.

A. J. Fulmer vs William, and Margaret Horner. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute.

John Confer, Plaintiff in Error, vs Commonwealth and Conemaugh borough, Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

Seelar and Strayer, Plaintiffs in Error, v William Cole. Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

Adam Bowers vs Samuel Kelly. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Joseph Falvella, Plaintiff in Error, vs Richard J. Denny. Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

Joseph Faivella, Plaintiff in Error, vs George Garby. Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

Joseph Falvella, Plaintiff in Error, vs Peter McGinley. Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

John M. Weakland vs John E. Maucher. Bill in Equity. Demurrer overruled.

John H. Fiske vs M. J. Noel. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened. Rule absolute and judgment opened.

Petition to vacate and supply part of the road leading from Edward Kilgallen's in Clearfield township to Fallen Timber, in White township. Original view confirmed absolutely.

* * *

Hemlock Items.

Affairs political are warming up in this locality.

Work at most of the coal mines is improving.

Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., Democratic aspirant for Legislative honors, was visible in Lilly on Monday last.

Dr. G. W. Grove, who has been quite ill for several weeks past, is a little better at present. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Jno. Lahey, Sr., and Miss Annie Aurandt are both on the sick list. Both have our sympathy.

There are one hundred and ten pupils attending the Lilly borough schools. The building is greatly overcrowded.

Mr. Christ Robine, of the Washington House, is having two dwelling houses belonging to him weatherboarded, painted, and otherwise improved.

Most of our landlords attended the meet of the Liquor League, of Cambria county, in Johnstown last Monday.

The miners of the Standard Coal Co's mines near here and at Benscreek struck for two-weeks pay about the 8th inst. Their demand was not acceded to and the miners are at present idle. However most of the miners have found employment in other mines.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of Lilly borough and Washington township has been called for Saturday evening, Oct. 30th, in Union Hall.

The six new dwelling houses erected for A. V. Barker, Esq., on the George lots, are nearly completed. They are plastered and will be nicely painted and would make desirable homes. C.

* * *

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October 27, 1886:

James P. Thomas and Elizabeth Siter, Johnstown.

William J. Lewis, Jr., and Louisa Parks, Johnstown.

John O. Wilson, Franklin borough and Ida E. Wilson, Blacklick township.

Henry Swanhart and Mary Conrad, Clearfield township.

James J. Coyle, Houtzdale, Pa. and Mary T. Adams, Clearfield township.

Patrick J. Finlon and Sarah Ellen McGinley, Conemaugh borough.

Andrew Barna and Annie Frecko, Cambria borough.

* * *

Book Notice.

Ballou's Magazine for November:—No magazine which comes to this office has improved as this has within the present year. It is typographically one of the best printed monthlies of the day, and its contents are of a high grade of excellence. It is mostly a story magazine; but its fiction is cheerful and bright in tone. Its publisher evidently understands how to make a readable book for the people, containing as it does a large, choice variety of entertaining, instructive, and amusing reading for all members of the family. As the season is now approaching when people are thinking of their winter reading, we would call their attention to this well known and meritorious magazine, as well worthy their patronage. Subscription price, $1.50 per year, post-paid. We see by its club terms that four subscriptions are sent for $5.00,—$1.25 each. Form clubs, if you want a large amount of interesting reading in an attractive form, cheap.

It is published by G. W. Studley, 23 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

* * *

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator—the favorite home remedy—is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering, no injury from exposure after taking, no loss of time. It is the best preventive medicine, and safe to take, no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and in any ordinary disease will effect a speedy cure.

* * *

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession have been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, syringes, astringements or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Driskel, Sr., late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
JAMES DRISKEL,
Adm'r of Michael Driskel, dec'd.
Allegheny twp., Oct. 29th, 1886.-6t.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

God Save the Commonwealth!

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOS. A. GRAY, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1886.

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for Governor.
ONE PERSON for Lieutenant-Governor.
ONE PERSON for Secretary Internal Affairs.
ONE PERSON for Auditor General.
ONE PERSON for Congressman at Large.
ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset for Congress.
TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Prothonotary for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Register and Recorder for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for District Attorney for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Poor House Director for the county of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Bradly's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house of Adam Makin, deceased, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the Armory Hall building on Centre street, Ebensburg boro.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: First ward, at the school house in said ward; Second ward in the borough lock-up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First ward, at the house of Peter Maluzie, in said First ward; Second ward, at the house of John Swarz man, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richlands' school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, jr., in said ward; West ward, at Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at school house No. 2, known as Mountain School house.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Eager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: First ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, public square; Second ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward at Mansion House, corner Broad & Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward at the school house in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Wiegand, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward; Seventh ward at the office of Samuel W. Miller, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly's to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up; Second ward, at the hose carriage house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet in the tin shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summit to meet at the school house in said borough, near the eastern limits of the same and fronting on Portage railroad.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Jonas Blouch's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor to meet at Angus' school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in the borough of Lilly.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John U. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3, in said township; Second division, at said Beam's school house, in township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, or while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2nd, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.
JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 24, 1886.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office, Ebensburg, Pa., until 1 o'clock, P. M., Nov. 3, 1886, for furnishing coal for one year for the Court House and Jail. It must be good No. 1 screened coal and must be weighed on the Ebensburg borough scales and settled for according to the certificate of the weighmaster. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of Commissioners,
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 2, '86.

IRON OXIDE PAINT
Ready Mixed.
[illegible]
BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS
Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing with best coating and cement. Agents wanted.—Color card and list free. ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 1-2m.

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Allegheny township, about the 1st of May, 1886, a dark red bull with white star on forehead and some white on flanks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
ALEXIS PARRISH.
Oct. 15, 1886.

PATENTS
HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
Toledo Grades Unrivalled. For samples, quotations and information, address
S. W. FLOWER & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
JESSE NAGLE,
Executor.
Clearfield twp., Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Munster township on the 20th of July last, a dark brown bull, one year old with a stripe down the back and a stripe on the under side of the right ear. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
HENRY HARD.
Oct. 22, 1886, 3t.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Susquehanna township on or about the 1st of September last, a roan cow supposed to be about six years old with crop out of each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN M. WEAKLAND
Oct. 22, 1886.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan. 22.-1y.]

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞ Office in Armory Building.

INTERESTING TO
Ebensburg and Surroundings.

Although our reputation as a first class Clothing and Furnishing Goods House has already gained a firm hold in the minds of all with whom we have had business transactions. Yet we think it our duty to remind the people of Cambria county, from time to time through the columns of this paper that we are ever alive to their interests and we are determined to hold the top place in their confidence as long as our Establishment exisits.

Our method of doing business is plain, simple and ever the same. We purchase at all times the best goods for the money that the manufacturers can produce. We guarantee every article sold in our Store to be exactly what it is represented to be by our salesmen. We have one and the same price to everybody. We cheerfully refund a liberal portion of the purchase money in case our goods prove unsaisfactory to the wearer and in every instance our prices are warranted to be lower than the same quality and make of goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

For the benefit of our customers, Mr. Salka will continue his usual visits to Ebensburg and we would strongly advise them at all times to delay their purchases for his coming in case they find it inconvenient to visit Johnstown.

Remember that it is impossible to secure in any of the eastern cities better goods or later Styles than we can give you and remember what our guarantee states regarding prices and satisfaction.

WOOLF & SON,
Grand Depot for Clothing, Hats and Furnishin
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13,'85

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG.

THE GOLDEN AGE COOKING STOVE.
OVER 50,000 IN USE.

In presenting to the favorable consideration of the public the Golden Age Cooking Stove, we do so with the utmost confidence in its merits as a successful operating cook stove. It has been thoroughly tested, we having sold in the last three years over 50,000 of them. We would call attention to the contour of the stove, it being in the highest degree graceful and well proportioned. For weight, smoothness of castings and perfect fittings it is unequalled. AS A BAKER IT IS PERFECT, and we believe that this, our latest production, is, without exception, the finest and best operating cook stove made to day.

Sold by JOHN FENN,
Johnstown, Penna.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY.
For Young Men and Boys. Media, Penn.
12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. [illegible] may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. [illegible] Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. [illegible] A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. [illegible] Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, The Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC will always find me at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cozy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

CATARRH
ELY'S Cream Balm
Gives Relief at once and Cures
COLD IN HEAD,
CATARRH,
HAY FEVER
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs or offensive odors.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. [illegible] ELY BROS. Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Francis X. Christy, deceased:
GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Francis X. Christy, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 29, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hanlin, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to
PHILIP NOON,
Executor.
Munster twp., Sept. 10, 1886.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Elias Baker, deceased.
GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Elias Baker, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1886.

SALESMEN
WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
Chase Brothers. Rochester, N. Y.
August 20, [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of William Ivory, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN DURBIN,
Adm'r of William Ivory, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., Oct. 8, 1886.-6t.

FOR SALE!
The well known [illegible] Grist Mill, one fourth mile from railroad station at Ebensburg. This is a three [illegible] water power mill and will be sold cheap and on reasonable payments.
Inquire of J. A. GRAZIER or
A. V. BARKER,
Executors B. [illegible], dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.
In the matter of the third and final account of James Myers, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Elder, dec'd.
Having been appointed Auditor by the said Court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday, the 22d day of November, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
DONALD E. DUFTON, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Pa., [illegible]

FOR SALE.
A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN S. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, May 11, 1886.

WANTED For our Reliance Nursery Stock, on Salary or Commission. [illegible] No experience needed. SALESMEN
[illegible]

THIS PAPER [illegible]

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice may bring the average price down below the line of profit.

Thorough cultivation of corn and potatoes often repeated will be found a safe protection against drought.

The land that will maintain twenty common-bred cows will maintain twenty well-bred ones, and the annual profit from the latter will be considerably more than from the former.

A corn crib should be mounted upon posts several feet high, and these capped with inverted metal pans, in order to prevent depredation from rats and other.

Instant relief from a burn may be had by the application of equal parts of the yelk of an egg and glycerine. It forms a kind of varnish to keep off the air, and the burn heals underneath.

Clean fences add greatly to the appearance of a farm, as compared with one having its fence corners crowded with weeds, briars and tangled grass. This is an excellent time to clean up and put the fences in order.

One of our farmers who constructed a silo two years ago, says he prefers taking the judgment of his cattle, rather than the theories of men who know nothing personally about the value of ensilage, and they eat it eagerly and thrive on it.

In designing a poultry house allow plenty of light and room. Then arrange the interior with a view to afford the greatest [illegible] ing, feeding and [illegible]. There [illegible] nests and dust-boxes should [illegible] be provided.

Nip off the ends of grapevines, thin out the pears and apples, remove early peas and prepare the land at once and sow turnips, fodder corn or something else. Cut back the tall shoots of blackberries and raspberries, and pinch off the laterals.

Poultry farming doesn't take a great deal of land, but with good management the harvest comes every day, and though it is small its multiplication by all the days of the year makes a sum that compares favorably with more pretentious ventures.

For blacking for leather, take twelve ounces each of ivory black and molasses; spermaceti oil, four ounces; white wine vinegar, two quarts. This blacking is highly recommended for giving a high polish, and for not cracking or eating the leather.

Ivy or any vine that runs perpendicularly up a tree, does not injure it, unless branches from the vine extend along the branches, and, by its mass of leaves, smother the leaves of the tree. Vines that coil around the trunk of a tree, like wistaria, do injure it.

The disposition of an animal depends somewhat on the treatment it receives. Rough usage causes the animal to become irritable, and, when they are not vicious, they are in a perpetual state of fear, which prevents improvement in yield of either butter or meat.

When hay is stacked in the field there is a loss from moulding at the bottom. Despite all precautions more or less rain will work its way into the stack, while the sides are always exposed. The loss from such hay compared with that stored in the barn is sometimes very considerable.

The guinea fowl is a great forager, and destroys many insects that hens will not touch. They do not scratch in the garden, and though not easily kept near the house, they make known the places where they lay by a peculiar noise, that enables one accustomed to them to find all the eggs they lay.

There is much difference in the quality of paris green, much that is sold being so heavily adulterated that it is impossible to decide how much to apply. The impure poison is believed to be injurious to potato-vines, perhaps, because of its impurity, applied stronger than it should be. The high-priced pure paris green is cheapest.

Cider should be made only from perfectly clean and sound apples if it is expected to be good. Insist on cleanliness being practiced at every stage of the making. For preserving it, there should be first slow fermentation in a cool place, after which bung tightly. It will soon become clear, when it should be racked off in bottles.

Do not allow the garden to be left in disorder because it is late in the season. Collect all the withered plants, weeds and grass, and burn all that are useless. Then plow the garden deeply, spread the manure over the plowed surface and harrow it into the soil. In the spring the manure will have rotted and the ground be in good condition.

During the very warm days no live poultry should be shipped to market.—The loss is usually too great, as lack of care, want of water, exhaustion and falling off in weight, cause too great shrinkage, and the freights, commission and loss from the lack of condition at the time they are sold compel returns from the merchant that are usually not very satisfactory.

Children generally have a fancy for what they call "horse cakes," from the fact of the cakes being cut in the shape of a horse or other animal. The following is a tried recipe for these plain cakes such as we all like: Two quarts of flour, one quart molasses, (not syrup,) one cup of sugar, half a cup of ginger, four teaspoons of soda, a cup sour cream, and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Sift the flour first, then sprinkle the ginger well through it, then add the sugar and molasses, putting in last the soda dissolved in sour cream.

A tainted meat barrel may be best sweetened by charring it. It may be cured by slaking some lime in it and then well washing it, but it is easier to char it. Put a small quantity of dry shavings in the barrel and set them on fire and let them burn out. The barrel may then be swept out or washed and used again at once. If lime is used put a peck of it freshly burned into the barrel and pour a pailful of warm water on it. When it is slaked down add boiling water until it is thin enough to stir around with a broom and thoroughly rinse the barrel several times during two days. Then wash it clean with fresh water.

CONQUEST OF MEXICO

Prescott's *HISTORY of the CONQUEST of MEXICO.* With a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortes. *Illustrated Library Edition*, in two volumes, small octavo. Price, $2.25. *Popular Edition*, two volumes in one, without illustrations, $1.25. *Now ready.*

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Whipple, the noted essayist and critic, says: "A history possessing the unity, variety, and interest of a magnificent poem. It deals with a series of facts and exhibits a gallery of characters, which to have invented would place its creator by the side of Homer; and which to realize and represent in the mode Mr. Prescott has done, required a rare degree of historical imagination."

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Fascinating. "This history has a fascinating interest, and is so well known as to need no praise."—*Christian Secretary*, Hartford, Conn.

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FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. *HISTORY of the REIGN of* Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. *Illustrated Library Edition*, in two volumes, small octavo, including portraits and other illustrations. Fine heavy paper, fine cloth, gilt tops. Price, $2.25. *Popular Edition*, from the same plates, but without illustrations, the two volumes in one. Price, $1.25. *Now ready.*

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"Buchu-Paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and urinary diseases. Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1. Druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousness, Debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain." Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

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Life Preserver. If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

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WEAK MEN! [illegible] STRENGTH, and LOST VIGOR REGAINED and PREMATURELY WASTED [illegible] REMEDIES [illegible] New York.

Do You Know It? [illegible] New York.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE. [illegible] New York.

EVERY ONE Who Owns a WAGON Wants a LANDY TOP [illegible] BEERS [illegible] Conn.

I CURE FITS! [illegible]

DRAW-POKER [illegible] Franklin Publishing Co. [illegible]

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Humor of the Day.

A designing man—The architect.

Large revolvers—The earth and moon.

A cool baseball player—The ice pitcher.

The motto of the sheriff: Hold fast that which is goods.

Question of the chiropodist—"Do you acknowledge the corn?"

Some things are most valuable when they are upside down. A figure 6 for instance.

"A handsome woman is dangerous," says an exchange. Perhaps this is the reason so many men court danger.

Summer boarder—"I have heard that silk tassels grow on your corn?" Farmer—"Yes, miss, regular gros grain silk it is, too.

It is said that Henry Clay never was at loss for a word. From this it is evident that Henry never jammed his thumb in a door.

When Fogg was asked regarding the latest addition to the English language, he said he would ask his wife, she always had the last word.

Mamma (to Noel, who was inclined to be talkative)—"Hush, Noel! Haven't I told you often that little boys should be seen and not heard?" Noel—"Yes, mamma, but you don't look at me!"

Wise Matron—"Yes, my son, I earnestly hope you and Miss Blank will make a match of it. I like her exceedingly." Her son—"But Miss Blank is such a giggler." "Oh! she will get over that after she's married."

They were speaking of a Buffalo girl's trousseau. "Were her robes made in Paris?" one asked. "Oh, no," another one said, "they were made in Buffalo. She prides herself on wearing nothing but Buffalo robes."

"Excuse me a moment, dearest," he said, disentangling himself. Then he stalked to the edge of the veranda and fiercely demanded: "Boy, why are you lurking about the front gate at this time of night?" "Mornin' papers, sir."

"What's home rule, John," asked his wife
at tea,
"That the papers talk of so?"
John looked as sad as he could be,
And groaned in utter misery,
"I wish I didn't know!"

Business Maxims.

Bishop Middleton's business maxims are:

1. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride.
2. Persevere against discouragement.
3. Keep your temper.
4. Be punctual and methodical in business and never procrastinate.
5. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.
6. Never be in an unfitting hurry.
7. Rise early and be an economist of time.
8. Practice strict temperance.
9. Manner is something with every one, and everything with some.
10. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak.
11. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.
12. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.
13. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent.
14. Live within your income; be saving; avoid as much as possible either borrowing or lending.
15. In all your transactions remember the final account with your Maker.

Indian Prisoners in St. Augustine.

A newspaper correspondent writes as follows from St. Augustine, Florida:

I sit on the glacis musingly, as these and many other happy memories of the bygone seasons come over me, and I am startled by a sudden genuine Apache war-cry on the rampart over my head, and here, behind me, come two braves in war paint or dress bearing on their heads a fantastic wood arrangement resembling horns, their faces covered a la Ku Klux with a yellow veil and dress of same stuff, slashed with dark red and, belted with gleaming metal. They trot along and suddenly wheeling around several times and shaking a score of bells, they give the war cry, which is taken up by their friends inside the walls, and the thrilling yell floats over in strange contrast to the quiet scene.

These Apaches were only captured a few weeks ago, and brought directly to this place of imprisonment. They are a part of Geronimo's band, who are now raiding in Mexico and the Arizona border, in revenge for their supposed death. The oldest chief, Nana, is apparently 70 years of age, a villainous-featured old wretch, but owing to his good conduct and sense of honor in keeping his word, the government has substituted Chihuahua. He is about 40 or 50 years old, and has a—well, for an Indian, a good face. Already he has learned to doff his slouch hat, and has adopted an army uniform. The squaws are the jolliest set imaginable. They come to get water from the well outside the fort, and I noticed one's perplexity early one morning, and went and showed her how to work the handle They all have money, and most of them have rosaries as necklaces. It was interesting, when the tide was out to see how soon the squaws and girls set about hunting shells, which duly appeared as necklaces. Nana has two wives, but excuses himself on the ground that he only likes one. The squaws carry the babies, or pappooses, strapped in a wooden frame, taking them out occasionally to pull the limbs straight. A baby is a helpless object enough in a cradle, but in this impromptu cage on its mother's back, it is simply ludicrous. I noticed jars of clay for carrying water. These are attached to straps and borne on the back, the strap or band stretched across the forehead. But for pure, simple filth and vermin commend me to an Indian. The squaws perform the friendly office of carbolic soap for each other, sitting on the side of the moat in early morning. The reputed murderer of Judge McComa's family has one of the most villainous faces imaginable. The physical average of the Apache is far below that of the northern Crow or Sioux. Their stolid indifference was indicated when Lieutenant Richards took out a gang of them in a tug over the bar. They were apparently unmoved, except one who was seasick, although it was their first experience in any sort of craft on any water.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches. *Painting, Trimming* and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884. D. M. CHUTE.

LADIES! Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the New Publishing Co., 538 and 540 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." Interesting and instructive. [illegible]

QUINEPTUS! A very pleasing, harmless preparation [illegible] 50 Cents per Bottle. [illegible] Manufactured by The Academic Pharmaceutic Co., LONDON AND NEW YORK. 532—536 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ROYAL VINEGAR ELIXIR. An elegant English pharmaceutical preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research. Approved by the highest medical authorities. In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits. Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs. In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

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ROYAL PILLS. Same medicinal properties as Royal Elixir, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL,	(delicious taste)	50c.
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The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle. Only Temperance Bitters Known. The past 8th of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA. EUREKA.

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Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat. Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass. Manufactured ONLY by GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works. FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Consult Dr. BUTTS [illegible] Established 30 Years.

A Few Mathematical Questions.

A farmer spends $14 per year for tobacco, and his wife spends $2 per year for shoes. How much more does her shoes cost than his tobacco?

It is twenty-eight feet from a certain kitchen door to a wood-pile, 2,358 from the same door to a corner grocery. How much longer will it take a man to walk to the wood-pile than to the grocery, estimating that he walks three feet per second?

If it takes a boy twenty-five minutes to cut three sticks of wood to get supper by, how long will it take him next morning to walk three miles into the country to meet a circus coming to town?

A cook hires out at $3 per week, and when Saturday comes has broken $4.80 worth of dishes. How much is due her, and how on earth did the mistress find out that she had broken anything?

A tramp tackles a farmhouse, and a dog tackles the tramp. The tramp passes over forty-eight rods. How long will the dog be in over hauling him?

Four boys who are on a visit to their aunt discovered a cake of maple sugar weighing five pounds and eleven ounces. What will each boys share be if equally divided?

If a saddle horse has caused the death of four different ladies who were advised to try the saddle for exercise, how many of them received a first class funeral?

John has an orange, and six boys lick their chops and want to divide. He eats it by himself, seed, rind and all. How many pieces would he have had to divide the orange into, in case he had been a flat, to give to each of the boys a piece?

On a Bear Hunt.

Several days ago Hendrick, the hunter was camped on Bear river, in Colorado. With him was a tenderfoot just from the East. Trapping was pretty good and the two men let the meat supply of the camp run down until there was nothing left but (in trappers phrase) "sow abdomen." So one evening the hunter and the tenderfoot started out after fresh meat.

They soon found it, for scarcely a mile from camp they struck a whole family of grizzlies, half a dozen in all. As the bear family showed a decided inclination for a closer acquaintance, the introduction at once took place, the rifles of the hunters served as masters of ceremonies. Though the men fired as fast as they could and bear after bear was knocked down, the brutes rose to their feet again and the bruin family still came on. The rifles kept up their incessant crack, however, and at a distance of twenty yards the old she-bear, the leader of the family fell, shot dead Forty shots had now been fired, and with only three cartridges left between them the hunters were glad indeed to see the remainder of the savage family party turn tail and disappear among the surrounding rocks and bushes.

On examination eight bullet holes were found in the old she-bear, five of the eight having lodged in vital parts. The next morning the hunters took the bloody trails leading in various directions and in an hour's time all the remaining bears were found dead, making six bears bagged in a bunch.

During the fight the wounded brutes indulged frequently in their singular custom, called in hunter and trapper parlance "shaking up." Whenever a bear was struck by a bullet it would at once seize one of its companions and a rough and tumble fight would ensue. The old she-bear on several different occasions grabbed her cubs and tossed them high in the air, catching them as they fell, and unmercifully "chawing" them. It was to this singular custom that the hunters probably owed their lives, as it delayed the progress of the ferocious family until the deadly rifles were able to check it entirely.

A Duel With an Indian.

Gen. William H. Jackson, of Tennessee, recently visited his old-time comrade and friend, Gen. W. W. Averill, of cavalry fame, and the two were recounting reminiscences of adventures on the frontier. Thirty years ago they were young lieutenants in a regiment of mounted riflemen, then serving in New Mexico.

Averill's regiment was resisting a predatory band of Kiowas. Lieutenant Jackson was in the combat as Averill's guest. Averill was a good shot, but was using a small Colt's revolver, and a Kiowa chief with whom he had become engaged did not pay much attention to it, although twice wounded by it, once in the side and again in the thigh. In cocking the pistol for the third time the spring of the lock broke, and, as they were at close quarters, Averill rushed upon the Indian and tried to brain him with the weapon. The chief seized the lieutenant, and a wrestling match ensued without any hippodroming. They became locked together. The Indian with his left arm around Averill, held the lieutenant's arm with the vise-like grip of his right hand, preventing the use of the pistol, while in turn the left hand of the savage, with a knife in its grasp, was held off by Averill's left clutching his wrist. Round and round they plunged and twisted in the life and death struggle, the knife rapidly approaching nearer and nearer to Averill's throat when Jackson, who was looking for his friend, found him in this deadly embrace. As he rode up Averill was wondering if that Indian would ever tire out or pause for breath; but he was as strong and active as a "young buffalo," which was his name. Then he heard Jackson's voice sing out: "Steady, Averill, I'm going to shoot!"

But the Indian heard the voice also, and took good care to keep Averill's body between him and the proposed shooter. Finally, Jackson rode close up to the pair, and placing the muzzle of his pistol directly against the Indian's right arm, fired, breaking the bent arm both above and below the elbow. He dropped, exclaiming in Mexican-Spanish, "Shoot, curse you!" A cowardly Mexican who had been hiding near by, brought a heavy revolver to Averill and begged him to shoot the Indian, but Averill replied, "No, he is a brave man; I would sooner kill you."

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The first bottle revived me and the second cured me entirely."—J. S. Williamson, Rochester, N. Y.

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Button, English Bals & Imitation Lace Congress, From the BEST CALF SKINS, with GENUINE DONGOLA TOPS, SOLE LEATHER COUNTERS, and every pair warranted.

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Feb. 26, 1886.-1y.

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EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.

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THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM "JENNIE JUNE" SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

THE LADIES FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

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ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHINES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills. Warranted the best. [illegible] CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Important to Canvassers. WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c. [illegible] AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. [illegible] FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS [illegible]

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN. A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. [illegible] L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

Fame and Infamy.

Fame is the sum of all good acts of all time.

Infamy is the sum of all the bad acts of all time.

Fame confers the highest honor.

Infamy the deepest disgrace.

Fame is the reward of an unselfish life.

Infamy is the reward of a selfish life.

It is a bad error to mistake infamy for fame.

Infamy shows well for a time to the uninitiated, surpassing even fame.

Every right work is fameward.

Every wrong act is in the line of infamy.

Infamy insures a harder life than fame.

Fame comes by benefitting our fellows.

Infamy injures them.

Fame's honors are pleasant.

Infamy brings dishonor and disgrace.

Fame plants gardens.

Fame excels in all labor.

Fame wins in architecture.

Fame is democratic.

Fame succeeds in war, succeeds in commerce, excites to labor in school, constructs great works, benefits the state and the people, promotes Christian civilization.

Every right act of the scholar, the statesman, the artisan, the engineer, the laborer, is a drop in the sea of fame.

Every act of our lives adds to the sea of fame or infamy.

Infamy is fame's enemy.

Infamy is the ally of sloth, ease, ignorance and indolence.

Infamy chooses the downhill path.

Infamy's great works are wrecks.

Infamy slanders.

Infamy is suspicious.

Infamy seduces.

Infamy is jealous.

Infamy traduces truth.

Infamy defies law.

Infamy promotes disorder and disobedience.

Infamy is the enemy of discipline.

Fame begins in the school to labor upward.

Infamy floats ever downward.

Fame's labor is rewarding and satisfactory.

Infamy's work is disorganizing and bitter.

We choose for which we shall strive, the honors of fame or the indolent, poisonous, bitter fruits of infamy.

That Way Himself.

At a railroad lunch counter a stranger, indignant to see a fellow traveler charged four dollars and a half for a ham sandwich, which he pays without protest, exclaims: "What barefaced robbery!"

"That's so," the traveler assented calmly.

"Why he has charged you four dollars and a half for a sandwich that isn't worth more than five cents."

"I know it," said the other, tranquilly handing out two dollars for a five-cent cigar and receiving no change back.

"There's more extortion!" fairly screamed the stranger.

"It looks like it," returned the other, with the same exasperating imperturbability.

"Are you going to stand it?"

"O, yes, I suppose so."

"But how in the name of Heaven can you submit to such outrageous charges?"

"I know it is outrageous but it don't astonish me at all," said the traveler, moving toward the train about to start. "I'm a little in that way of doing business myself."

"How's that?"

"I'm a plumber."

That settled it.

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TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing

ABOUT 100 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary outbuildings. The farm is in a fine condition, buildings all in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.

June 4, 1886. M. L. DRISCOLL.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Pronounces it SUPERB [illegible] WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH [illegible] VERY SALEABLE